



COIN CAPSULE: 1921



# COINage

A Magazine for Coin Collectors | NOVEMBER 2015



## Imperfect Gentlemen



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*"My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."*

Inaugural Address  
Friday, January 20, 1961

*- John F. Kennedy*

The just-released John F. Kennedy presidential dollar figured to be among the most popular issues in the ongoing series of \$1 coins honoring the nation's chief executives, now in the ninth year of its roughly 10-year run. JFK was one of America's most beloved presidents, and his shocking assassination ensured that his images would endure, as if frozen in time, in our nation's history.

**Historic Coin Portrait** The new coin design is the work of Don Everhart, a senior sculptor-engraver on the U.S. Mint's roster of staff artists. Depicting a contemplative JFK looking down and seemingly lost in thought, the image is similar to the official portrait hanging in the White House — also capturing Kennedy in a reflective moment, with his head bowed and eyes downcast. The portrait was painted in 1970, seven years after the assassination, and was closely monitored by Kennedy's widow, Jacqueline, who not only commissioned the artist, Aaron Shikler, but also gave him detailed instructions on how she wanted the president to be shown. The portrait differs greatly from the presidential images on other White House paintings, and Everhart has acknowledged that Shikler's work inspired the equally unique likeness of JFK on the coin.

**A Woman's Touch** It's a little-known fact, but Jacqueline Kennedy, one of America's favorite First Ladies, also played a role in the final design of the enormously popular Kennedy half dollar, which was first issued in 1964. She asked the coin's designer, Mint Chief Engraver Gilroy Roberts, to modify the details of her husband's hair — and the changes were, of course, made.

**JFK, Purple Heart & Navy SEALs** John F. Kennedy was a different kind of president — the youngest ever elected, recipient of a Purple Heart for his heroism, creator of the Navy SEALs, and the first (and so far only) Roman Catholic, to cite four important examples. In my opinion, such a president deserves a coin that likewise bears a historic design. I believe Don Everhart captured what Jackie and JFK would have liked, given the design of the presidential painting. I base this on a story my parents told me many years ago regarding an interaction they had with Jack and Jackie Kennedy at a 1959 dinner in Lake Charles, Louisiana. (See Bonus Gifts)

*"This new JFK dollar continues the tradition of historic, artistic coins like those I saw in the Smithsonian's exclusive opening of the new Value of Money exhibit."*

- Mike Fuljenz

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# COINage

November 2015 I Volume 51 I Number 11

## Building a Landmark Collection

These coins honor places and points of interest.

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

## New Direction

A formal nomination could unseal the vacuum at the U.S. Mint.

by Tom DeLorey

## Turnover at the United States Mint

That institution has seen 38 directors in 223 years.

by R.W. Julian

## Numismatic Nostalgia:

### The Girl on the Morgan Dollar

Anna Willess Williams was the base for the face.

by Ray Levato

## Imperfect Gentlemen

Who deserves a place on U.S. currency?

by Ron Meyer

## Coin Capsule: 1921

Peace returns, but brings recession with it.

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

## Colorado Springs: Coin Town U.S.A.

The ANA's home at the foot of Pikes Peak.

by Tom DeLorey

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**On the Cover:** Does anyone deserve to be pictured on U.S. currency (p. 42)? Collectible coins of 1921 (p. 48). Build a collection around American landmarks (p. 8). (Photos courtesy Public Domain, Heritage Auctions, PCGS, US Mint, Wikimedia Commons)



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Retail (Estimated)	Special
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300.00	165.00
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Retail (Estimated)	Special
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## "My Two Cents' Worth"

by Ed Reiter



### PLAYING POLITICS WITH PALLADIUM

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Through a production error, a 2011 column was republished in this space in last month's COINage. Following is the column that should have appeared.)

Don't look now, but stealth legislation has been sneaking through Congress with the rare metal palladium at its core. If enacted, it could create big headaches for the United States Mint and would probably elicit a huge collective yawn from the nation's coin hobbyists. It would, however, bring a mile-wide smile to the corporate face of one Montana mining company.

The bill would force the Mint to produce palladium bullion coins—even though a market study, conducted under the terms of a previous act of Congress, found insufficient demand for such a program and concluded that it might, in fact, end up losing money, presumably that of American taxpayers.

The one clear winner would be the Stillwater Mining Company, of Billings, Montana, the only active producer of palladium in this country. For years, Stillwater has been seeking a major new market to replace General Motors, which turned to a foreign supplier to obtain the pricey metal, a key component of catalytic converters in its cars.

In November 2010, Congress actually authorized such a coinage program by passing the American Eagle Palladium Bullion Coin Act. If this legislation had been fully implemented, the Mint would long since have been striking one-ounce bullion coins made of palladium, a rare but dull whitish-gray metal that's part of the platinum family.

President Barack Obama signed the legislation the following month—and before long, we learned that the Mint planned to use the obverse of the Winged Liberty ("Mercury") dime on its obverse. That, at least, stirred a modicum of interest, even though the notion of palladium bullion coinage clearly did not.

Fortunately, wiser heads in Congress had inserted a provision in the authorizing bill making its implementation subject to an independent study to determine whether there was "adequate" demand for palladium bullion coins. In 2011, the

Mint awarded a \$99,000 contract to the CPM Group, a New York-based marketing firm, to conduct the study.

To the horror of the legislation's key sponsor, Montana Congressman Dennis Rehberg, CPM reported that "such a program would most likely not be possible to undertake profitably." Accordingly, the pending program was scrapped—presumably to the Mint's great relief.

Rehberg is no longer in Congress. But while it's unclear what role, if any, he might have had behind the scenes in crafting the current legislation, it certainly reflects the lessons he learned from the 2010 law's demise.

Unlike the earlier measure, whose name made its purpose transparent, the new version—described in detail in an eye-opening article in our October issue by Contributing Editor Tom DeLorey—hides the word "palladium" behind a cloak of virtual invisibility. Instead, it bears the nondescript and innocuous-seeming title, "Bullion and Collectible Coin Production Efficiency and Cost Savings Act."

Backers of the bill undoubtedly believed that with this euphemistic misnomer, its central objective wouldn't be detected, at least not before it won passage. They didn't reckon with Tom DeLorey.

As Tom pointed out in his article, the bill is made to appear as a housecleaning measure meant to resolve annoying little blips in the Mint's operations. For instance, it provides for striking collectible silver coins such as those in silver proof sets at a fineness of greater than 90 percent—ostensibly because the Mint has had problems purchasing 90-percent-fine planchets from outside sources.

After a series of other miscellaneous provisions (some, like this, of dubious merit), the bill gets to its evident real point: It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint palladium bullion coins without regard to the 2011 market study. It does this through legalistic legerdemain that modifies portions of the 2010 legislation without ever using the word "palladium."

This bill is outrageous and needs to land not on the president's desk, but rather on the cutting-room floor.

There's little demand for palladium coinage—and no need at all for this cynical Trojan Horse-style legislation. ☹



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# Building a **LANDMARK** Collection

## These Coins Honor Places and Points of Interest

by Joshua McMorro-Hernandez

**C**oin collectors know what they like to collect, and they also collect what they know. So, it makes sense that some of them enjoy collecting coins that honor places and points of interest they know well, too, such as monuments, buildings, parks and other significant landmarks in cities or towns they have visited or lived in.

Since the dawn of the commemorative coin era in this country in 1892, the U.S. Mint has produced dozens of coins depicting landmarks, including the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in California.

While commemorative coins frequently provide a canvas for beautiful images of familiar destinations and historic structures, over the years many widely circulating regular-issue coins also have depicted high-profile landmarks.



PUBLIC DOMAIN





**The Statue of Liberty appears on several U.S. coins and even a few 1986-dated French commemorative coins.**

These include Philadelphia's Liberty Bell on the Franklin half dollar (it also appears on the 1926 American Independence Sesquicentennial half dollar), Thomas Jefferson's Monticello mansion on the nickel bearing the third president's likeness and the United States Capitol Building shown in miniature form below Miss Liberty on the Saint-Gaudens double eagle (\$20 gold piece).

Of course, the 50 State Quarters program, which was in production from 1999 through 2008, exponentially increased the numismatic presence of high-profile landmarks, monuments and other places of importance. The America the Beautiful Quarters series, currently in production, profiles a new national park or landmark every several couple of months.

Additionally, the still-common Bicentennial coinage of the mid-1970s put Philadelphia's iconic Independence Hall and Liberty Bell in the spotlight on the half dollar and dollar coin, respectively. And one of the four 2009 one-cent coins commemorating Abraham Lincoln's 200<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary, featured a unique view of the U.S. Capitol Building under construction during the early 1860s, at the very start of the Civil War.

The Lincoln Bicentennial one-cent coins also featured the state capitol building in Springfield, Illinois, and a small log cabin similar to the rustic Kentucky home in which the future 16<sup>th</sup> president was born.

**FROM LONG-RUNNING**, circulating coin series to commemorative coins and other special issues, including the designs that have appeared on the ever-changing reverse of the Washington quarter since 1999, coins with famous (or not-so-famous) landmarks make a wonderful, challenging topical collecting goal.

Depending on what you consider landmarks, there are anywhere from several dozen to more than 150 distinct types of U.S. coins in existence that pay homage to a plethora of cities, landmarks, monu-

ments and other points of interest all across the United States.

There's a vast multitude of U.S. coins that would qualify for a "places and landmarks" coin collection. Here are 10 such pieces that would provide the cornerstone for such a patriotic numismatic assemblage:

### **(1) The Statue of Liberty**

While the Statue of Liberty has already been mentioned in this article, it's an American landmark too important not to discuss in further detail.

The green-hued landmark, a beautiful example of more than a century of natural copper patination, has watched over New York Harbor since 1886. The statue, a monument created by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and given to the United States by his nation's government, stood over Liberty Island as millions of mainly European immigrants entered America from the late 1800s into the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to start new lives in the land of freedom and opportunity.

While the U.S. Mint struck proof and uncirculated commemorative half dollars, silver dollars and half eagles (\$5 gold pieces) in 1986 to mark the statue's centennial, there also are several other coins that—directly, or indirectly—pay homage to New York's Lady Liberty.

In 2001, the 50 State Quarters series tipped its hat to the state of New York, which was fittingly represented by an image of the Statue of Liberty superimposed upon an outline of the state's geographic borders.

Some would later find it an eerie coincidence that New York was featured on a coin in 2001, the same year as the 9/11 terrorist attacks that destroyed the World Trade Center towers which, for three decades, had stood proudly just a few miles across the water from the Statue of Liberty.

In addition to the 1986 commemorative coins and 2001 statehood quarter, the

Statue of Liberty also is featured prominently on the reverse of each Presidential \$1 coin. Each of these coins bears a striking upward view of the statue, her torch nearly breaking into the 11 o'clock segment of the reverse rim.

Another coin that seems an appropriate entry under the Statue of Liberty banner is the Peace dollar, which portrays Miss Liberty in a way that strongly resembling the Lady in the Harbor. It would not be a stretch to suggest that this coin's designer, Anthony de Francisci, had the statue in mind when he fashioned it—partly for a very personal reason. His wife, Teresa, who served as his model for the coin, had had a fascination with the statue ever since seeing it upon her arrival in this country aboard a steamer from her native Italy when she was just 5 years old.

Hobbyists who are open to including foreign coins in their landmarks coin collection also might be interested in pursuing the 100-franc silver, gold and platinum coins that France issued in 1986. These special coins, like their U.S. cousins, commemorated the centennial of the statue. It's no surprise that France, which presented this priceless gift to the United States some 130 years ago, still has as much pride in the historic landmark as Americans do.

The 1986 copper-nickel clad Statue of Liberty half dollar, the first U.S. commemorative half dollar with that composition, can be bought for under \$5, while the silver dollar and half eagle are priced at \$25 and \$350, respectively. An uncirculated common-date Peace dollar, meanwhile, can be purchased for \$35.

Though sold individually in the aftermarket, the 100-franc Statue of Liberty coins can be bought in a three-piece set that often sells for under \$1,500. The 2001 New York quarter and Presidential \$1 coins are much more affordable: They can still be obtained for face value.



### **(2) The Granite Lady**

It is fitting that at least one U.S. Mint facility should receive the enduring honor of being featured on a U.S. coin, and "The Granite Lady" branch-mint building in San Francisco surely deserves the numismatic spotlight as the subject of a 2006 silver dollar and half eagle commemorating the centennial of the San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fire of 1906.

The mint building, which opened in





**2** The 2<sup>nd</sup> San Francisco Mint building, or “The Granite Lady,” is on the 2006 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire Centennial silver dollar and half eagle.

1874 as the second incarnation of the San Francisco Mint, was one of the few buildings to survive the horrific 1906 disaster. The Granite Lady would remain in service until 1937, when the present San Francisco Mint opened. Time has not forgotten The Granite Lady, which was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and became a California Historical Landmark 13 years later.

Interestingly, “The Granite Lady,” a name given to the building in the 1970s during a marketing campaign, is somewhat of a misnomer. While the building’s basement area is made from granite, the upper floors and the entire exterior of the building are made from sandstone.

The Old Mint was a numismatic tourist attraction until 1993, when the building was sold to the City of San Francisco for the price of one dollar, paid for in a transaction that involved an 1879-S Morgan dollar. Today, the building is home to the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society. The 2006 silver dollar sells for \$40 in uncirculated or proof, while the half eagle will set collectors back by about \$350.

### (3) Mount Rushmore

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota has been the sub-



**3** The iconic landmark Mount Rushmore appears on a series of 1991 U.S. commemorative coins, as well as on two South Dakota-themed quarters.

ject of several U.S. coins over the years, including the 1991 half dollar, silver dollar and \$5 gold piece commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the landmark. Featuring huge busts of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln as sculpted by Gutzon Borglum, the 1991 coins were followed in 2006 by a similarly themed South Dakota state quarter.

The quarter shows the patriotic monument partially encircled by two wheat stalks and the state’s official bird, a Chinese ring-necked pheasant, flying above the stone-faced presidents.

In 2013, the America the Beautiful Quarters program honored the Mount Rushmore National Memorial with a quarter that provided a rather unique perspective of the monument under construction from a viewer’s vantage point somewhere between the sculpted heads of Roosevelt and Lincoln.

While the 1991 commemorative half dollar and silver dollar aren’t especially expensive at \$15 and \$40, respectively, the \$5 gold piece is something of a financial hurdle at \$350 for either a proof or uncirculated specimen. Thankfully for the budget-minded collector, business-strike specimens of the 2006 and 2013 quarters are readily obtainable from circulation.

### (4) New York City Skyline

Few city skylines are as internationally recognized as that of New York City. The borough of Manhattan generally has two concentrations of skyscrapers. One cluster of tall buildings is in Lower Manhattan, where the twin towers of the World Trade Center once stood, now replaced by the soaring 1,776-foot-tall One World Trade Center—or “Freedom Tower,” as some prefer to call it. The other concentration of architectural monoliths rises above Midtown Manhattan, where the early-1930s Chrysler Building and Empire State Building pierce the sky with their ornate art deco-inspired tops.

The skyline of Midtown Manhattan, featuring the iconic Empire State Building, is prominently displayed on the 2015 Mohawk Ironworkers Native American dollar. Mohawks have been raising buildings and bridges in Manhattan since the late 1800s. Most of these Mohawks hail from an Indian reserve near Montreal called Kahnawake.

Today, there are some 200 Mohawk ironworkers in New York City, which represents about 10 percent of the city’s ironworkers. The Mohawks, along with members of other Iroquois tribes, helped build the Chrysler Building, the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center and





**4** New York City's iconic Empire State Building and the surrounding skyline appear on the 2015 Mohawk Ironworkers golden dollar.

most of the bridges in the Big Apple. The 2015 Mohawk Ironworker dollar can be bought in uncirculated condition for under \$5 or as a proof single for \$8.

#### (5) Chicago Skyline

Frequent comparisons are drawn between the rich art scenes, epicurean offerings and cultural facilities that both New York City and Chicago provide. In a similar vein, both cities and their two distinct skylines attract architectural scholars of every order.

While New York City's iconic buildings are represented on the 2015 Mohawk Ironworkers dollar, Chicagoans can take pride in seeing their city's jagged skyline on the reverse of the 2003 Illinois state quarter. The skyline shares the quarter's relatively small reverse space with a silhouetted pastoral scene punctuated by a silo and barn.

The modern Chicago skyline dominates the right side of the reverse and features



**5** The John Hancock Tower and the much of the Chicago skyline appear on the 2003 Illinois 50 States Quarter.

the unmistakable John Hancock Center. The reverse of the coin is centrally anchored by a young, beardless Abraham Lincoln wearing farm clothes and holding a law book.

Illinois state quarters regularly appear in circulation, but hobbyists who want an uncirculated or proof specimen for their collections can find what they are looking for within a budget of \$5 or less. See? This topical collecting journey really isn't so expensive, is it?

#### (6) Old Swedes Church

When it comes to Colonial-era history, what better location is there to look than a place such as Delaware, which was the first former colony to ratify the U.S. Constitution in 1787. Delaware was home to Caesar Rodney, who—as many Americans learned in 1999, thanks to the first state quarter—rode 70 miles from Dover, Delaware, to Philadelphia during an overnight thunderstorm to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Delaware is the home of one of the nation's oldest churches. Holy Trinity Church in the northern Delaware city of Wilmington, was dedicated on July 4, 1699, a date that would not become nationally significant until nearly 80 years later. The church is often referred to as



**6** The 1936 Delaware Tercentenary half dollar shows Wilmington's Holy Trinity Church, also known as Old Swedes Church.



the Old Swedes Church because it is located near where the first Swedish settlers entered the Delaware Valley. The region was colonized under the name New Sweden during the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Holy Trinity Church is officially dubbed "the nation's oldest church building still used for worship as originally built." That claim concedes the existence of still older churches in the United States. A Spanish Colonial mission church in Santa Fe, New Mexico, called San Miguel Chapel claims to be older.

Continued on page 14





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1969.....	7.00	1997.....	6.00
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1971.....	4.50	1999.....	7.50
1972.....	4.00	2000.....	8.00
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1987.....	5.00	2014.....	34.00
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1989.....	4.00		

1992-S.....	18.00	2005-S.....	32.00
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1992-S.....	18.00	2005-S.....	32.00
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S.B.A. Dollars (Incl. Prfs.) 18 Coins.....	—	269.00

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	CH	BU	GEM	PROOF		CH	BU	GEM	PROOF		CH	BU	GEM	PROOF
1986	44.00		57.00		1996	69.00		69.00		2006	24.00		55.00	
1987	29.00		59.00		1997	32.00		70.00		2007	23.00		57.00	
1988	33.00		59.00		1998	32.00		59.00		2008	23.00		62.00	
1989	30.00		59.00		1999	35.00		60.00		2009	23.00		n/a	
1990	33.00		59.00		2000	33.00		57.00		2010	23.00		52.00	
1991	30.00		60.00		2001	31.00		60.00		2011	23.00		61.00	
1992	30.00		60.00		2002	24.00		57.00		2012	22.00		57.00	
1993	30.00		95.00		2003	24.00		57.00		2013	22.00		59.00	
1994	46.00		190.00		2004	24.00		57.00		2014	22.00		57.00	
1995	41.00		70.00		2005	24.00		54.00		2015	22.00		53.99	



**STRICTLY GRADED  
CIRCULATED  
TYPE COINS  
IN CHOICE GRADES  
(DATES OF OUR CHOICE)**

	CH VF	CH XF
1/2¢ DRAPED (1800-08)	215.00	350.00
1/2¢ CLASSIC (1809-36)	75.00	109.00
1/2¢ BRAID (1849-57)	85.00	110.00
1¢ CLASSIC (1808-14)	895.00	\$-
1¢ CORONET (1816-39)	70.00	135.00
1¢ BRAIDED (1839-57)	39.00	55.00
1¢ FLYING EAGLE	49.00	125.00
1¢ 1859 INDIAN	42.00	99.00
1¢ IND. C.N. (1860-64)	25.00	49.00
1¢ IND BR (1864-09)	3.50	8.00
2¢ PIECE (1864-73)	27.00	39.00
3¢ NICKEL (1865-81)	21.00	37.00
3¢ SILVER (1851-73)	65.00	69.00
1/2D BUST (1829-37)	95.00	150.00
1/2D STD STRS (1838-60)	30.00	55.00
1/2D STD ARRS (1853-55)	30.00	59.00
1/2D STD LEG (1860-73)	30.00	49.00
5¢ SHIELD RAYS (1866-67)	85.00	139.00
5¢ SHIELD NR (1867-83)	38.00	59.00
5¢ LIBERTY NC (1883)	9.00	12.00
5¢ LIBERTY WC (1883-12)	12.00	30.00
5¢ BUFFALO (1913 T1)	17.00	19.00
10¢ SM SZ BUST (1829-37)	79.00	259.00
10¢ STD STARS (1838-60)	25.00	45.00
10¢ STD ARRS (1853-55)	35.00	49.00
10¢ STD LEG (1860-91)	21.00	31.00
10¢ BARBER (1892-1916)	8.00	25.00
20¢ PIECE (1875-78)	189.00	249.00
25¢ SM SZ BUST (1830-37)	149.00	369.00
25¢ STD N.M. (1838-66)	45.00	69.00
25¢ STD ARRS/RAYS (1853)	45.00	155.00
25¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	40.00	74.00
25¢ STD W.M. (1867-91)	40.00	59.00
25¢ BARBER (1892-12)	27.00	52.00
25¢ S.L. T1 (1917)	79.00	109.00
25¢ S.L. T2 (1925-30)	11.00	29.00
50¢ CAP BUST (1807-36)	85.00	145.00
50¢ BUST R.E. (1836-39)	119.00	190.00
50¢ STD N.M. (1839-66)	80.00	120.00
50¢ STD A/R (1853)	99.00	240.00
50¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	90.00	140.00
50¢ STD W.M. (1866-91)	75.00	130.00
50¢ BARBER (1892-1915)	110.00	185.00
\$1 STD N.M. (1840-66)	390.00	535.00
\$1 STD W.M. (1867-73)	395.00	529.00
\$1 TRADE (1873-85)	155.00	260.00

**COMMEMORATIVE  
HALF DOLLARS**

Choice B.U.



Albany	279.00
Arkansas	109.00
Boone	119.00
Bay Bridge	169.00
Calif. Jubilee	219.00
Columbian Expo (1893)	29.00
Connecticut	260.00
Delaware	260.00
Grant	135.00
Huegenot	135.00
Lexington	105.00
Maine	160.00
Oregon Type	159.00
Pilgrim Type (1920)	99.00
Rhode Island	99.00
San Diego Type (1935-S)	99.00
Sesquicentennial	110.00
Stone Mountain	65.00
Texas Type	139.00
York	200.00

**Strictly Graded  
Better Date  
MORGAN & PEACE  
DOLLARS**

Date	VF	XF	AU
1879-CC	295.00	719.00	\$ —
1883-S	40.00	49.00	139.00
1884-S	45.00	55.00	225.00
1885-S	49.00	60.00	119.00
1886-S	85.00	115.00	149.00
1888-S	175.00	190.00	210.00
1890-CC	105.00	139.00	219.00
1891-CC	105.00	139.00	209.00
1891-O	39.00	42.00	48.00
1892	42.00	52.00	82.00
1892-CC	279.00	479.00	699.00
1892-O	42.00	49.00	65.00
1892-S	135.00	310.00	1,500.00
1893	220.00	270.00	390.00
1893-CC	625.00	1,495.00	—
1893-O	349.00	525.00	800.00
1894-O	50.00	95.00	269.00
1894-S	109.00	189.00	479.00
1895-O	375.00	565.00	1,350.00
1895-S	895.00	1,295.00	—
1896-O	40.00	49.00	149.00
1896-S	55.00	220.00	795.00
1897-O	40.00	49.00	95.00
1901	55.00	99.00	290.00
1903-S	180.00	340.00	1,525.00
1904-S	59.00	190.00	525.00
1921 Peace	99.00	119.00	149.00
1928	319.00	369.00	399.00
1934-S	79.00	169.00	485.00

**MORGAN DOLLAR**

Choice Brilliant Uncirculated  
Starter Groups



**5 Diff Pre 1900  
Ch BU\*  
\$ "P" Mints  
\$239.00**

**5 Diff. Pre 21  
Ch BU\*  
5 Diff. Pre 21  
Ch BU\*  
\$ "S" Mints  
\$269.00**

**3 Diff. "CC"  
Ch BU\*  
\$ Dollars \$629.00**

**20 Diff. Dates  
Ch BU\*  
\$ Pre 21  
\$979.00 / Roll**

\*Dates of Our Choice

**FRANKLIN HALVES\***

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1948	15.00	23.00
1948-D	17.00	25.00
1949	17.00	32.00
1949-D	35.00	69.00
1949-S	39.00	89.00
1950	17.00	32.00
1950-D	19.00	29.00
1951	17.00	19.00
1951-D	22.00	35.00
1951-S	22.00	29.00
1952	17.00	19.00
1952-D	17.00	19.00
1952-S	—	85.00
1953	19.00	25.00
1953-D	17.00	19.00
1953-S	—	39.00
1954	19.00	19.00
1954-D	19.00	19.00
1954-S	22.00	28.00
1955	18.00	24.00
1956	17.00	21.00
1957	17.00	21.00
1957-D	17.00	22.00
1958	15.00	19.00
1958-D	15.00	19.00
1959	15.00	19.00
1959-D	15.00	19.00
1960	15.00	19.00
1960-D	15.00	19.00
1961	15.00	18.00
1961-D	15.00	18.00
1962	14.00	18.00
1962-D	14.00	18.00
1963	11.00	15.00
1963-D	11.00	15.00

**\*Group of 6 Different  
Silver Kennedy Halves**

CH Brilliant  
Uncirculated  
65, 66, 67,  
68-D, 69-D and  
the key date 70-D



**\$39.00** Per Group

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SILVER  
COMMEM  
HALF DOLLARS**



1982-S Mint Seated Proof . . . . 9.95  
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HALVES**  
Fine and Better  
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Dates of our choice

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Superior  
Quality!

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1941	21.00	29.00
1941-D	21.00	35.00
1941-S	29.00	79.00
1942	21.00	29.00
1942-D	23.00	42.00
1942-S	23.00	45.00
1943	21.00	29.00
1943-D	25.00	49.00
1943-S	24.00	49.00
1944	21.00	37.00
1944-D	24.00	49.00
1944-S	35.00	49.00
1945	23.00	29.00
1945-D	24.00	35.00
1945-S	35.00	49.00
1946	24.00	34.00
1946-D	42.00	55.00
1946-S	45.00	55.00
1947	24.00	49.00
1947-D	32.00	59.00

**1921 PDS (all 3)**

**MORGAN  
DOLLARS**

Ch BU  
**\$135.00**  
Per Group



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LIBERTY  
COMMEMS  
PROOFS**



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**10am to 5:30pm est**  
**SAT.**  
**10am to 3pm est**



Continued from page 11

Still, few standing structures in the United States date back to the 1600s, and that feat alone was enough to warrant a spot for the Old Swedes Church on the obverse of the Delaware Tercentenary half dollar of 1936. At \$260 for an MS-60 specimen, the Delaware half dollar is one of



**7** The massive Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, is featured on the 2003 Missouri 50 States Quarter.

the more expensive coins on this list, but merely an average-price piece in terms of traditional-era (pre-1955) commemorative U.S. half dollars.

### (7) The Gateway Arch

The 630-foot-tall stainless steel Gateway Arch is perhaps the most widely recognizable architectural structure located anywhere between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Completed in 1965, the arch was designed by Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen. He won a nationwide design contest that was held in the late 1940s, when the community of St. Louis determined it was time to rebuild its waterfront and honor the history of the nation's westward expansion.

The Gateway Arch graces the reverse of the 2003 Missouri state quarter, though

there has been some controversy about the way the landmark is depicted on the coin. Criticism focuses on the arch's orientation to the Mississippi River, which also is seen on the quarter's reverse.

While in reality the span of the arch runs parallel to the mighty river, on the coin it appears to straddle Ol' Man River. The design is probably best summed up as a numismatic exercise in artistic license, but the coin is nevertheless a must-have acquisition for a topical collection themed around national landmarks. Best of all, it can be obtained easily for face value in circulation or bought as a proof specimen for less than \$3.50

### (8) The Baseball Hall of Fame

While there is no official U.S. coin that



**8** Three curved 2014 U.S. commemorative coins honor the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

depicts the famous red-brick-clad National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York, there are three recent coins that memorialize the historic shrine to America's national pastime.

The 2014 National Baseball Hall of Fame half dollar, silver dollar and \$5 gold piece are notable not just for honoring the beloved landmark, but also because they represent the first curved U.S. coins and, in the case of the half dollar, the world's first domed clad coin.

The U.S. Mint carried out an unprecedented amount of research and development to perfect the production process of the curved Hall of Fame coins. The clad half dollar proved especially challenging during initial testing, as the coin's mixed metallic composition posed the highest risk of warping or spawning other defects.

Pricing for the National Baseball Hall of Fame commemoratives is still somewhat robust, which is likely due to the recent production and strong promotion of these coins. As of this writing, the half dollar in uncirculated and proof sells for around \$30 and \$35, respectively, while the silver dollar can be bought for \$60 in mint condition and \$75 in proof. The \$5 gold piece, the most expensive part of the trifecta, costs a whopping \$600 in uncirculated condition and \$800 in proof.



### (9) The Smithsonian Institution

As far as numismatics is concerned, there is perhaps no landmark of greater importance on this list than the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Not only is the Smithsonian a sanctuary for historical artifacts, documents and relics from around the world, but it also houses one of the largest and most significant coin collections in existence.

The National Numismatic Collection, located in the National Museum of American History Behring Center, contains 1.6 million objects, including 450,000 coins, medals and decorations, along with 1.1 million pieces of paper currency. The U.S. coin collection alone includes 18,000 pieces, among them such rarities as a 1913 Liberty Head nickel, two 1877 half unions (\$50 gold patterns), a 1933 Saint-Gaudens double eagle and all three types of the 1804 Draped Bust silver dollar.

The 1996 Smithsonian Institution 150<sup>th</sup>





**9** The Smithsonian Institution is honored on a 1996 Smithsonian Institution silver dollar and symbolized on a commemorative half eagle that was also released that year.

Anniversary commemorative silver dollar and \$5 gold piece aren't nearly as rare as some of the numismatic treasures safely housed within the national museum. However, the uncirculated versions of the 1996 Smithsonian silver dollar and half eagle are scarcer than most other modern commemorative coins, with only 31,320 business-strike dollars and 9,068 \$5 half eagles having been struck. These sell for about \$115 and \$525, respectively. The proof specimens are, as usual for modern commemorative coins, far more plentiful, with 129,152 proof dollars and 21,772 proof half eagles, which sell for \$40 and \$400.

### (10) Chimney Rock, Nebraska

This natural landmark took Mother Nature 535 million years to form and is not only a major attraction in the Cornhusker State, but also been seen in several movies, perhaps most notably a 1984 flick called "A Breed Apart" and the critically acclaimed 1992 film "The Last of the Mohicans."

For those who think this unique rock structure also appears in "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," it was actually the similar-looking but more ominously named Devil's Tower in Wyoming that appeared in that 1977 Steven Spielberg classic.



**10** Chimney Rock is featured on the reverse of the 2006 Nebraska state quarter.



While Chimney Rock has enjoyed time on the silver screen, numismatists might be more interested in looking for its "cameo" appearance (pardon the pun) on the 2006 Nebraska state quarter, where the geologic landmark plays a starring role on the coin's reverse.

The Nebraska quarter can still be found in circulation and therefore can be picked up for face value, but collectors who want more lustrous examples can buy copper-nickel-clad uncirculated specimens for \$1 each or proof singles for not much more.

### Where Do You Start?

Hobbyists who decide to build a coin collection themed around national landmarks, monuments and other places of interest certainly have plenty of options for getting started with such a project. Collectors can also determine for themselves what constitutes a "landmark" coin.

The term can be taken literally, as referring to a single building or monument such as the White House or Statue of Liberty, or it can have looser interpretations, even including entire cities or states. If more lenient collecting parameters are used, the 50 State, District of Columbia and U.S. Territories Quarters and America the Beautiful Quarters series provide a minimum of 106 different qualifying coins that,

by the conclusion of the "ATB" series in 2021, will be available in pocket change.

That's not to mention the dozens of other coins, both regular issues and commemoratives, that also could be included in such a collection.

Housing an eclectic coin collection like this would probably be best accomplished through the purchase of Mylar Safflips for the individual coins and clear pocket pages for organizing your pieces within a protective three-ring binder. Or, one could spend money on custom-made Capital Plastics Lucite holders for the collection.

Most of the coins mentioned in this article should be relatively easy to locate at most any brick-and-mortar coin shop specializing in U.S. coins. Of course, there are plenty of online and mail-order coin dealers who also carry a wide array of U.S. coins such as those in this article.

Such a coin collection could potentially include several high-priced classic commemoratives, so collectors should be especially choosy when buying the older ones, and, as always, avoid spotted, cleaned or damaged coins.

Budget-minded hobbyists might choose to restrict the parameters of their collections to landmarks located in a certain state or area of the United States. Staying within a certain date range or type of landmark—such as war memorials, of which several appear on U.S. coinage—also will help lower the cost of a "complete" set.

Regardless of how this coin collection is put together, much of the fun comes in choosing what best suits your personal tastes and following that as a guideline for buying coins to fill your overall collecting goal. So, open up your numismatic road map, pack your favorite coin collecting guides (don't forget *COINage!*), and hit the hobby highway in pursuit of your favorite landmarks.

This is one exciting journey for which you won't need to buy plane tickets or gas up the ol' station wagon. And many of your souvenirs will be worth their weight in gold (or silver). ☺



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	EF-AU	BU
\$1.00 LIB	275.	370.
2.50 IND	325.	385.
3.00	1175	2250.
5.00 LIB	420.	560.
10.00 LIB	760.	950.
20.00 LIB	1525	1600.

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## EARLY TYPE QUARTERS



SET FOR \$220.00

### MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1878 8F	77.50	84.50	91.50	108.50	123.50	221.50	266.50
1878 7F Rv 78	-	49.50	52.50	56.00	65.00	103.50	162.50
1878 7F Rv 79	48.50	49.50	52.50	57.50	65.00	130.00	260.00
1878 7/8 Strg	58.50	-	-	-	-	221.50	295.00
1878 7/8 Weak	-	-	-	-	94.00	193.50	265.00
1878CC	128.50	135.00	141.50	-	-	507.50	540.00
1878S	45.00	49.50	51.50	56.00	59.50	77.50	95.00
1879	-	40.00	52.00	68.00	-	-	-
1879CC	162.50	-	381.50	-	2700.	-	-
1879CCcapped	162.50	202.50	270.00	-	-	-	-
1879D	-	51.00	60.00	286.50	-	-	-
1879S Rev 78	48.50	58.50	62.50	-	78.50	227.50	685.00
1879S Rev 79	-	-	-	-	51.50	60.00	71.50
1880	-	-	-	46.50	48.50	58.50	-
1880CC Rv 78	-	222.50	277.50	390.00	-	682.50	812.50
1880CC Rv 79	-	216.50	264.50	300.00	368.50	625.00	-
1880D	-	48.50	51.00	117.50	117.50	415.00	-
1880S	-	40.00	46.50	60.00	65.00	65.00	-
1881	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	-	-	-
1881CC	425.00	431.50	445.00	473.50	500.00	-	630.00
1881D	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	84.50	-	-
1881S	-	40.00	48.50	60.00	65.00	-	-
1882	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	80.00	-	-
1882CC	111.50	114.50	118.50	-	-	272.50	-
1882D	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	88.50	-	-
1882D/S	58.50	68.50	76.50	83.50	125.00	195.00	-
1882S	-	40.00	48.50	62.50	75.00	-	-
1883	-	40.00	48.50	61.50	84.50	-	-
1883CC	111.50	114.50	-	247.50	260.00	-	-
1883D	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1883S	32.50	42.00	45.00	74.50	117.50	-	287.50
1884	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	84.50	-	-
1884CC	160.00	174.50	181.50	194.50	202.50	235.00	247.50
1884D	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1884S	32.50	43.00	47.50	61.50	325.00	-	-
1885	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1885CC	675.00	-	776.50	-	-	877.50	970.00
1885D	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1885S	32.50	-	52.50	72.50	117.50	305.00	370.00
1886	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1886D	32.50	42.00	45.00	53.50	78.50	117.00	-
1886S	-	67.50	97.50	143.50	169.50	430.00	585.00
1887	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00	-	-
1887D	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	84.50	143.50	-
1887S	35.00	-	-	42.50	48.50	155.00	325.00
1888	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	76.50	-	-

### MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1888D	37.50	42.00	45.00	48.50	-	71.50	84.50
1888S	123.50	170.00	182.50	188.50	215.00	409.50	487.50
1889	-	41.00	45.00	48.50	60.00	235.00	422.50
1889CC	689.50	1010	1430	3700.	10075.	-	-
1889D	61.50	-	74.50	84.50	130.00	312.50	422.50
1889S	-	45.00	48.50	48.50	56.00	88.50	1120
1890	108.50	110.00	115.00	177.50	242.50	585.00	1100
1890CC	-	41.50	-	44.50	48.50	77.50	110.00
1890S	-	41.50	44.50	48.50	71.50	-	-
1891	101.00	108.50	-	177.50	230.00	620.00	890.00
1891CC	-	41.50	-	46.50	-	422.50	515.00
1891D	-	-	-	45.00	50.00	97.50	150.00
1891S	-	-	-	61.50	97.50	415.00	585.00
1892	46.00	47.00	48.50	61.50	97.50	415.00	585.00
1892CC	201.50	236.50	248.50	535.00	821.50	-	-
1892D	37.50	42.00	45.00	47.50	-	-	-
1892S	45.00	-	143.50	421.50	1770.	-	-
1893	207.50	215.00	227.50	314.50	475.00	910.00	1365.
1893CC	325.00	363.50	780.00	1660	3030.	-	-
1893D	-	-	377.50	-	891.50	-	-
1893S	3050.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894	-	-	-	-	3900.	-	-
1894D	53.50	55.00	60.00	102.50	207.50	-	-
1894S	67.50	72.00	-	-	501.50	1040.	-
1895	318.50	337.50	377.50	625.00	1225.	-	-
1895S	337.00	520.00	942.50	-	1950.	-	-
1896	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	75.00	-	-
1896D	37.50	43.50	46.50	52.50	169.50	1820	9100.
1896S	46.00	47.50	58.50	-	-	-	-
1897	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	76.50	-	-
1897D	37.50	-	48.50	58.50	101.50	-	-
1897S	37.50	-	45.00	46.50	52.50	97.50	136.50
1898	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	78.50	-	-
1898D	37.50	-	48.50	53.00	-	57.50	71.50
1898S	45.00	46.50	48.50	56.00	101.50	312.50	520.00
1899	156.50	175.00	182.50	197.50	207.50	292.50	318.50
1899D	-	39.00	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	75.00
1899S	45.00	46.50	51.00	40.00	48.50	57.50	71.50
1900	-	39.00	40.00	48.50	60.00	74.50	-
1900D	76.50	119.50	142.50	182.50	244.50	-	877.50
1900S	45.00	46.50	47.50	53.00	85.00	357.50	455.00
1901	-	40.00	48.50	120.00	292.50	-	-
1901D	43.50	46.00	50.00	60.00	-	-	-
1901S	43.00	48.00	49.50	-	215.00	-	965.00

### MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1902	40.00	44.50	46.50	52.50	-	97.50	136.50
1902D	-	-	-	40.00	50.00	58.50	63.50
1902S	129.50	137.50	169.50	247.50	-	-	685.00
1903	-	50.00	52.50	54.50	-	74.50	-
1903D	423.50	436.50	441.50	-	-	1820.	500.00
1903S	72.50	105.00	188.50	-	-	-	-
1904	40.00	46.00	49.50	54.50	-	142.50	285.00
1904D	45.00	50.00	58.50	60.00	62.50	63.50	67.50
1904S	45.00	56.00	86.00	-	-	-	5330.
1921	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	51.00	60.00
1921D	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	-
1921S	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	-

### PEACE SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1921	130.00	143.50	150.00	155.00	162.50	325.00	520.00
1922	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	48.50
1922D	-	-	-	42.00	44.50	57.50	93.50
1922S	-	-	-	42.00	44.50	57.50	110.00
1923	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	48.50
1923D	-	-	-	46.50	82.50	175.00	-
1923S	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	-
1924	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	48.50
1924S	28.50	32.50	38.50	53.50	71.50	260.00	520.00
1925	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	48.50
1925S	-	32.50	37.50	44.50	51.50	97.50	305.00
1926	-	32.50	36.50	43.50	48.50	59.50	110.00
1926D	-	32.50	37.50	44.50	52.00	100.00	260.00
1926S	-	-	35.00	38.00	44.50	65.00	105.00
1927	40.00	-	-	48.50	53.50	93.50	221.50
1927D	40.00	43.50	-	49.50	97.50	-	455.00
1927S	-	43.50	45.00	49.50	91.50	234.50	617.50
1928	331.50	344.50	357.50	410.00	422.50	605.00	910.00
1928S	-	43.50	45.00	51.50	71.50	188.50	532.50
1934	48.50	-	51.00	58.50	62.50	136.50	227.50
1934D	48.50	49.50	51.00	54.50	60.00	176.50	390.00
1934S	48.50	55.00	85.00	205.00	-	-	-
1935	48.50	49.50	50.00	51.50	62.50	-	143.50
1935S	48.50	49.50	51.00	53.50	105.00	318.50	540.00

### MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

## DOLLARS

1878 8F V30 100.00 NGC MS63	270.00
ICG MS62	246.50
EF45 115.00 MS60DMPPL obv.	232.50
VAM 18 boldly doubled date & stars, wings, & wreath MS63	400.00
1878 7F rev of 1878 AU58	84.50
VAM114 8/8 doubled stars	
MS60	107.50
1878 7F rev of 1879	
NGC MS63 282.50 PGCS MS64	522.50
PGCS MS63PL	315.00
G4 46.00 EF45 60.00 AU58	97.50
1878 7/8F strong PGCS MS64	555.00
AU58 165.00 ICG MS64 (MS63)	297.50
AU55 143.00 ANACS AU58	167.50
1878 7/8F weak PGCS MS63	267.50
AU55 133.50 AU58	143.50
1878CC NGC MS64DPL	3445.00
PGCS MS64	640.00
NGC MS63, nice colors, blue, reddish gold	569.50
MS62 523.50 PGCS MS63	542.50
AU58 362.50 PGCS MS62	525.00
AU55 3038.50 ANACS MS62	525.00
PGCS MS61	515.00
SEGS MS60PL (AU58)	
VF30 149.00 EF45	181.50
F15 312.50 ANACS VF20	143.50
S2, edge bump	128.50
G45 78.00 AU55 95.00 G4	121.50
1878S MS62PL 108.00 MS63PL	132.50
NGC 1000 NGC MS62	125.00
MS62 PL obverse	97.50
PGCS NGC MS63	95.50



# New Direction

## Unsealing the Vacuum at the Mint

by Tom DeLorey

**F**our years ago, in late 2011, I wrote an article lamenting the fact that the U.S. Mint had not had a Mint director for almost a year, since Edmund Moy's resignation took effect in January of that year.

Boy, did I jump the gun! Here it is late 2015 and we *still* do not have a Mint director. But there is new hope.

We had false hope once before. Back in September 2012, President Barack Obama nominated Bibiana Boerio to the position, but she was never confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Boerio had strong managerial experience, having served during the previous decade as executive vice president of the Ford Motor Company and chief financial officer for the Ford Motor Credit Company. She had also served as chief of staff to a congressman in her native state of Pennsylvania.

In light of the then-impending presidential election, we should not be surprised that no action was taken on that seemingly innocuous nomination before the November balloting, or in any post-election congressional session.



In July 2015, President Obama announced his intention to nominate Rhett Jeppson to be the next US Mint Director.



First Mint Director David Rittenhouse was honored on the ANA's 2012 convention medal. The event was held in Philadelphia 220 years after the establishment of the U.S. Mint there.



US MINT / ANA





**Mint Director Robert M. Patterson was the son of one Director and the brother-in-law of another, a sad example of nepotism in action.**

Boerio's name was not resubmitted to the new Senate that convened in January 2013, and the post has remained vacant ever since.

For much of the last half-decade, the Mint has been run by Acting Director Richard A. Peterson, a highly qualified, longtime member of the Mint's management team, or by other senior Mint officers on an alternating basis.

A federal rule limiting acting appointments to 210-day terms requires a juggling of the top position every seven months or so, obliging Peterson to step aside and assume the title of deputy Mint director for a while.

Now, Deputy Mint Director Rhett Jeppson has been formally nominated to assume the post of director, and I sincerely hope that he is confirmed. He has only been at the Mint since January 2015, and because he is not a part of the Mint's good-old-boy network, he has the potential to shake things up in a good way.

In reality, the Mint has been run for decades by senior officers such as Peterson under the nominal management of the director, and for this reason the day-to-day operations of the Mint have not been seriously affected by the interregnum. However, bureaucracies and bureaucrats tend to get too set in their ways, and the Mint does need some fresh blood now and then to raise a little heck.

**THERE IS AN OLD SAYING** in Chicago that "Politics ain't beanbag," and many a Mint director has been appointed just to cross a name off of a president's "political favors owed to" list.

The party that controls the White House often awards sub-Cabinet-level leadership roles, such as the Mint directorship, to prominent fundraisers or congressional members unexpectedly voted out of office and in need of a few years' income until

retirement. (My wife, who is retired from the Foreign Service, assures me that the same principle applies to ambassadors appointed to certain countries.)

Once in office, many such political appointees just smile and wave for the cameras at ribbon-cutting ceremonies and let their underlings do the work. By doing so, they sometimes serve the nation's interests well simply by staying out of the way. Others do real work, like Moy's predecessor, Henrietta Holsman Fore. I was once present when a coin dealer informed her of a serious problem in the distribution system for American Eagle silver bullion coins; she had it fixed in under 24 hours.

The Mint directorship has not always been such a political prize, as was often the case for much of the past century. The early Mint directors had to be men of action who could get things done, often amid extraordinary obstacles.

**THE VERY FIRST MINT** director, David Rittenhouse (1792-95), was a true Renais-

sance man—a self-taught genius noted as an astronomer, a mathematician, a surveyor and an inventor who could build his own clocks and scientific instruments. He served as treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789.

In order to get the U.S. Mint started, he had to buy land in Philadelphia, have several buildings erected and then buy, make or have made the equipment needed to stock those buildings.

In 1793, this included furnaces to melt copper down and molds to cast ingots in; rollers to flatten those ingots down to planchet strip (and horses to power the rollers, and oats to power the horses!); punch presses to cut out blank disks of metal of precise diameters; and coin presses to strike designs on those disks. He also had to buy the copper (sometimes from local scrap yards) and hire a coiner to operate all this equipment.

Of course, the coin presses could not strike coins without steel dies, so he had to obtain high-quality steel rods that an engraver could carve designs into, and hire an engraver to do just that. Imagine this heartache when the first full-time engraver he hired, Joseph Wright, died of yellow fever after engraving just a handful of dies for the Liberty Cap cent in 1793.

An assayer had to be responsible for alloying silver and copper together for the silver coinage starting in 1794, and gold, silver and copper for the gold coinage starting in 1795. A treasurer had to be hired to make sure that each depositor of gold and/or silver got back the proper amount of coinage. And an Assay Commission had to be organized every February to ensure that the previous year's coinage had all been executed properly.

The director was responsible for overseeing all of this. Rittenhouse accomplished it between 1792 and 1795, but unfortunately had to resign due to declining health.



**James Ross Snowden's Mint Director medal shows a nice view of the Second United States Mint at Philadelphia.**



# GLENN'S COIN SHOP

## LINCOLN CENTS

	CIRC.	VF	XF	AU	MS60	MS63
1934	0.10	0.25	-----	-----	9.00	13.00
1934 D	0.30	0.50	4.50	-----	18.00	50.00
1935	0.10	-----	-----	-----	8.00	23.00
1935 D	0.25	0.50	-----	-----	-----	14.00
1935 S	0.25	0.50	2.25	5.00	12.00	35.00
1936	0.10	0.25	-----	-----	5.50	6.00
1936 D	0.25	0.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936 S	0.30	0.50	-----	-----	12.00	15.00
1937	0.10	0.25	-----	-----	3.00	3.50
1937 D	0.25	0.45	-----	-----	4.25	4.75
1937 S	0.30	0.45	0.75	2.25	6.00	7.00
1938	0.10	0.25	-----	-----	8.50	15.00
1938 D	0.50	0.75	1.00	2.25	9.50	16.00
1938 S	0.50	0.75	1.00	-----	7.75	9.80
1939	0.10	0.25	0.75	1.25	2.75	3.25
1939 D	0.50	0.75	-----	-----	7.00	11.60
1939 S	0.15	0.35	0.75	1.25	4.50	5.25
1940	0.10	0.20	0.50	-----	4.25	5.95
1940 D	0.15	0.30	0.50	1.75	5.00	5.95
1940 S	0.15	0.30	0.50	2.25	4.50	4.95
1941	0.10	0.20	0.50	-----	3.75	5.30
1941 D	0.15	0.25	-----	-----	5.75	6.75
1941 S	0.15	-----	-----	2.75	7.50	10.00
1942	0.10	0.20	0.50	-----	1.75	2.50
1942 D	0.15	-----	0.65	1.25	2.25	2.75
1942 S	0.15	0.25	-----	-----	11.50	13.00
1943	0.30	0.50	0.75	1.25	2.00	2.50
1943 D	0.40	0.75	-----	1.75	3.50	4.50
1943 S	0.30	0.60	0.90	3.00	6.00	-----
1944	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.95
1944 D	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	1.00	1.25
1944 S	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	1.50	1.75
1945	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	1.95	2.25
1945 D	0.08	0.20	-----	0.90	1.25	1.50
1945 S	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	1.25	1.50
1946	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	0.85	0.95
1946 D	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	0.85	0.95
1946 S	0.08	0.20	0.50	2.95	5.50	7.50
1947	0.08	-----	0.50	1.25	4.50	5.75
1947 D	0.08	0.20	-----	0.70	0.80	0.95
1947 S	0.08	0.20	-----	0.70	1.25	1.95
1948	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.70	1.50	1.75
1948 D	0.08	-----	-----	0.85	2.25	2.95
1948 S	0.08	-----	-----	1.25	2.75	3.25
1949	0.08	0.20	0.50	1.50	-----	-----
1949 D	0.25	0.35	-----	-----	2.00	2.50
1949 S	0.20	0.30	0.60	1.25	2.00	2.50
1950	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	2.25	2.65
1950 D	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.95	1.20
1950 S	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.85	1.20	-----
1951	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	3.00	3.65
1951 D	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.70	0.80
1951 S	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	1.25	1.50
1952	0.08	-----	-----	-----	3.25	-----
1952 D	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.65	0.75
1952 S	0.08	0.20	0.60	1.50	5.00	5.50
1953	0.08	0.20	0.40	-----	0.70	0.80
1953 D	0.08	0.20	0.35	0.50	0.60	0.70
1953 S	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	-----
1954	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.50	0.85	0.95
1954 D	0.08	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.60
1954 S	0.08	0.20	0.30	0.40	-----	0.60
1955	0.08	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60
1955 D	0.08	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.50
1955 S	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50
1956	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.40
1956 D	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.40
1957	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.45
1957 D	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.45
1958	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.35
1958 D	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.35
1959 P D THRU 1964 P D	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.20
1960	SMALL DATE	-----	-----	-----	3.95	4.95
1955 DOUBLE DATE ANACS AU58 DETAILS CLEANED	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1365.00
1933	PCGS MS65 RD	-----	-----	-----	-----	115.00
1970 S	SMALL DATE	-----	-----	42.00	50.00	58.00
1972 DOUBLE DIE	-----	-----	-----	AU+	-----	350.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	MS63 RB	-----	430.00
1995 DOUBLE DIE	-----	-----	-----	MS62	-----	40.00
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IN CIRCULATED CONDITION	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.95
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Mint Director James Ross Snowden established a collection of medals relating to George Washington, struck a mint medal to commemorate this fact, and then had artificial rarities struck to trade to collectors for Washington medals the Mint did not have.

His skills were sorely missed. His replacement, Henry William De Saussure, was a young lawyer who questioned his own qualifications for the job and stayed for only a few months. His replacement, Elias Boudinot, was another lawyer appointed for political reasons, though he did study to learn the job and lasted 10 years before retiring in 1805 at age 65.

IN THE 210 YEARS since then, the post of Mint director has been held by educators, lawyers, appointees with strong backgrounds in skills related to minting and, as noted previously, politicians—including some who, having lost elections, needed jobs within the federal bureaucracy. There have been 36 different full-time Mint directors, including two—James Pollock and Henry Linderman—who served two separate non-consecutive terms.

For the first 140 years of its existence, the Mint was headed exclusively by men. Then, in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Nellie Taylor Ross, a former governor of Wyoming, to the post and she went on to serve for 20 years—longer than any other director before or since.



Ross was elected Governor of Wyoming in 1924 in a special election to replace her late husband. She thus became the first female governor of any state in the Union. She failed to win re-election, but campaigned for Democrat Al Smith in the 1928 presidential election and was considered for a while as a vice presidential candidate. After the Democratic convention, she was named vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Obviously, her nomination to be Mint director in 1933 represented a bit of political log rolling, but she was fully qualified for the position. On her watch, the Mint twice brought back proof sets for collectors, in 1936 and again in 1950, and began offering uncirculated coin sets (better known as "mint sets") in 1947.

Since Ross's groundbreaking service, 10 different Mint directors have received presidential appointments and Senate confirmation—and exactly one-half have been women.

The first of these was Eva Adams, an educator with two law degrees who was appointed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Adams' main qualification was that she had served as administrative



Two-time Mint Director Henry R. Linderman's official Mint medal for his first term in office.





assistant to three Democratic U.S. senators from Nevada. During her eight years at the Mint, she waged war against the coin hobby, blaming “hoarding” by collectors for the coin shortage then plaguing the nation.

Adams was replaced in 1969 by Mary Brooks, a former sheep rancher and vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was the daughter of one Republican senator and the wife of another. Brooks was appointed by President Richard Nixon and, unlike Nixon, served for eight full years without suspicion or scandal. During that time, she played a key role in coin and medal programs carried out by the Mint for the nation's Bicentennial.

**WITH THE ELECTION OF** Jimmy Carter, the Mint got another politically well-connected Mint director: Stella Hackel, former state treasurer of Vermont, who had just lost a bid for the governorship of that state. Hackel remarried while in office, taking the last name Sims.

Unfortunately, her four-year term, from 1977 to 1981, was marred by two serious mistakes—one of them apparent to the general public immediately, the other discovered by numismatic researchers only later. The obvious blunder was the flawed introduction of the Susan B. Anthony dollar in 1979. Public disdain for the coin spread quickly as consumers began spending it in place of the Washington quarter, which was similar in size and identical in composition. The intensely unpopular coin was sidelined after being produced for commerce for just two years.

Not until several years after Sims left office did hobbyists learn of the second major misstep of her administration: A scholar conducting research at the Mint was told that while in office, the then-departed director had foolishly ordered the wholesale destruction of early Mint records, depriving numismatists forever of this irreplaceable resource. For this alone she is viewed by many as the worst U.S. Mint director in history.

Sims was succeeded in 1981 by Donna Pope, an appointee of President Ronald Reagan who became the fourth consecutive woman to hold the office. During her decade at the Mint, Pope—a former Republican legislator in Ohio—presided over the resumption of commemorative coinage after a suspension of more than a quarter-century and the launching of American Eagle gold and silver bullion coins.

On the negative side, she engaged in a running feud with Elizabeth Jones, the first woman to serve as chief sculptor-engraver at the Mint, leading the talented Jones to resign in 1990. She was the 11<sup>th</sup> and last in the worthy line of chief sculptor-engravers appointed by the president and confirmed

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Mint Director James P. Kimball reformed the Mint's operations and stopped its sale of fabricated rarities out the back door to collectors.

by the Senate, and her departure was a serious blow to U.S. coinage art.

The run of female Mint directors ended in 1991 when President George H.W. Bush named David J. Ryder to the post, resurrecting the old political reward school of appointments. Ryder had worked for Bush while he was vice president, and helped organize the Republican National Convention that nominated Bush for the presidency in 1988.

Because Pope had served two full five-year terms and then some, and Ryder was not appointed for another year, until just before the 1992 presidential elections, Ryder served for only about a year before being replaced by Philip N. Diehl in mid-1994 in yet another turn of the wheel of political power following Democrat Bill Clinton's victory over Bush in 1992.

**DIEHL HAD SERVED** in various governmental regulatory positions before becoming a senior aide to Lloyd Bentsen, first when Bentsen was a U.S. senator from Texas and later when he became secretary of the Treasury. While serving as director of the Mint, he significantly reorganized its antiquated bureaucracy and dragged the Mint's order fulfillment department, kicking and screaming, into the Computer Age.



Mint Director Edmund Moy's resignation took effect in January 2011, creating a leadership vacuum.

He helped launch the Sacagawea dollar program by having what are now known as "Cheerios dollars" placed into boxes of cereal, but his legacy was significantly tainted when he had a few dozen Sacagawea dollars struck on gold half eagle planchets and launched into orbit aboard the Space Shuttle. It was his intention to sell gold Sacagawea dollars to collectors, possibly adding a \$5 denomination, but the plan was squashed when it was pointed out that his actions required congressional approval *before* the fact.

Diehl also deserves significant credit for curbing abuses in U.S. commemorative coinage and, especially, for throwing his support behind the 50 State Quarters program, the most successful in the Mint's history.

Diehl left office in March 2000, and was replaced by Jay W. Johnson, a former news anchor and one-term Congressman from Wisconsin. I remember Johnson as an affable man much more popular than the sometimes-abrasive Diehl—but when we were chatting shortly after the 2000 presidential election was finally decided, he told me that as a Democrat, he'd have to pack his bags—and soon after that, he was gone.



President Obama nominated Bibiana Boerio to the position in September 2012, but she was never confirmed by the U.S. Senate.



Johnson was replaced by the aforementioned Henrietta Fore, a successful businesswoman who ran her own metal industry company (which gave her great credibility as director of the Mint) before entering public service and receiving five presidential appointments over the years. She oversaw implementation of the Westward Journey program of special Jefferson nickels marking the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 2004 and 2005.

When Fore left the directorship after four years (2001-05), it was to accept appointment by President George W. Bush as administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and director of U.S. Foreign Assistance.

After a one-year gap, she was succeeded at the Mint by Edmund C. Moy, a businessman specializing in health-care administration who also served under both Presidents Bush. As Mint director, Moy oversaw the resurrection of the Saint Gaudens Ultra High Relief design in 2009 and attempted to improve U.S. coinage through an Artistic Infusion Program. Though Moy is a Republican, his term (2006-2011) lasted well into the administration of Democrat Obama.

**WITH RHETT JEPSON** serving as principal deputy director since earlier this year, Richard Peterson has assumed the position of deputy director for manufacturing and quality. Jeppson, a U.S. Marine with 24 years' service, has had a long and distinguished career in military administration, and since leaving the military in 2012 he has held two managerial positions with the U.S. Small Business Administration.

He is a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES), a top rank of the civil service universe "charged with leading the continuing transformation of government," according to the Office of Personnel Management.

Many SES members serve just under presidential appointees to act as a professional bridge between management and the real world, so I would assume that Jeppson would serve as such a bridge between the Mint and the treasurer of the United States, Rosa G. Rios, whose office now oversees the Mint.

Another aspect of SES members, according to Darrin Lee Unser of [www.coinnews.net](http://www.coinnews.net), is that they "are encouraged to take a new management position every three years to avoid the pitfalls of complacency."

This might mean that Jeppson would be around as Mint director for only three years, but think of how much good he could accomplish in those three years.

There is a lot of complacency at the Mint! ☹

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## 2015 Update Sets

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



Receive the P&D plus the Clad & Silver S-mint proofs.

2015-P/D/S Lincoln..... \$6.95  
2015-P/D/S Nickels..... \$3.95  
2015-P/D/S/S Dimes..... \$14.50  
2015-P/D/S/S Halves..... \$39.50  
2015-P/D/S Sacagawea..... \$13.50  
All 17 Pieces..... \$75.00

## 2015-P&D Presidential Dollars

Premium Quality Gem BU



Get all 4 Presidents,  
Harry Truman, Dwight D.  
Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy  
and Lyndon Johnson.

**\$15.50** Per 8-coin set  
3 - Sets... **\$45.00**

## 2015-P&D National Park Quarters

Premium Quality Gem BU



Get all 5 Parks, Homestead National Monument of America Park, NE; Kisatchie National Forest Park, LA; Blue Ridge Parkway, NC; Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, DE; & Saratoga National Historical Park, NY in both the P & D mints taken from the 2015 mint set.

**\$13.95** Per 10-coin set  
3 - Sets..... **\$40.50**

## 2015-P&D Lincoln, Jefferson & Roosevelt Roll Pairs

Premium Quality Brilliant Uncirculated



Original roll pairs.

You get both Philadelphia & Denver.  
2015-P&D Lincoln Rolls (50 coins per roll)..... \$6.95  
2015-P&D Jefferson Rolls (40 coins per roll)..... \$17.95  
2015-P&D Roosevelt Rolls (50 coins per roll)..... \$17.95  
All 6 Rolls..... **\$39.50**

## 2007 to 2015 Presidential Dollar 4pc Proof Sets

Premium Quality Gem Proof



Get all 4 presidents housed in the original mint plastic - No box.

2011 4pc Set... **\$32.95**  
2012 4pc Set... **\$75.00**  
2007 4pc Set... **\$6.95**  
2008 4pc Set... **\$14.95**  
2009 4pc Set... **\$11.95**  
2010 4pc Set... **\$20.95**  
2013 4pc Set... **\$24.95**  
2014 4pc Set... **\$16.95**  
2015 4pc Set... **\$16.95**  
All 9 years (36 coins)... **\$219.00**

## 2010 to 2015 National Parks Clad Proof Sets

Premium Quality Gem Proof

In the original plastic - No Box.



2010-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$14.95**  
2011-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$15.95**  
2012-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$19.95**  
2013-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$16.95**  
2014-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$9.95**  
2015-S 5pc Clad Proofs..... **\$9.95**  
All Six Sets (30 Coins)... **\$85.00**

## 2015 First Spouse Bronze Medal Set

Premium Quality Gem BU



Just released! Get all four of the First Spouse medals for 2015. Included are Jacqueline Kennedy, Mamie Eisenhower, Bess Truman & Claudia Johnson. All in the original mint packaging. These are almost identical replicas of the gold spouse \$10 coins.

**\$29.95**

## 2007 to 2015 Presidential Dollar 12pc Update Sets



Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof

2011-P/D/S... **\$53.95**  
2012-P/D/S... **\$88.95**  
2013-P/D/S... **\$45.00**  
2014-P/D/S... **\$31.95**  
2015-P/D/S... **\$37.50**  
2007-P/D/S... **\$27.95**  
2008-P/D/S... **\$35.95**  
2009-P/D/S... **\$32.95**  
2010-P/D/S... **\$41.95**  
All 9 years (108 coins) in 2 Dansco Albums..... **\$418.00**

## 2010 to 2015 National Parks Silver Proof Sets

Premium Quality Gem Proof

In the original plastic - No Box.



2010-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$24.95**  
2011-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$33.95**  
2012-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$37.95**  
2013-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$39.95**  
2014-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$27.95**  
2015-S 5pc Silver Proofs..... **\$27.95**  
All Six Sets (30 Coins)... **\$179.00**

## 2015-P&D Lyndon Johnson Presidential Dollars

Premium Quality Gem BU



J.F.K., Truman and Ike also available.  
One Coin Each P & D..... **\$3.95**  
One Roll P or D..... **\$39.00**  
One Roll Each P & D..... **\$75.00**

## 2015-P, D & S Bombay Hook, DE Park Quarters



Premium Quality Gem BU

Just released! Get the P, D & S mint regular circulating issues. Homestead, NE, Kisatchie, LA & Blue Ridge, NC also available.

One Coin Each P&D..... **\$1.50**  
One P-mint Roll..... **\$15.95**  
One D-mint Roll..... **\$15.95**  
One Roll Each P&D..... **\$31.50**  
One S-mint Coin..... **\$0.95**  
One S-mint Roll..... **\$19.95**

## National Park Quarter 20-Piece Updates

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



Proof Coins are in their original plastic holders - no boxes.  
2010-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$49.00**  
2011-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$59.00**  
2012-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$65.00**  
2013-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$63.00**  
2014-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$45.00**  
2015-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... **\$49.50**  
All 6 sets 120 pieces..... **\$325.00**  
All 6 sets in a Dansco album... **\$345.00**

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## Peace Dollar Starter Set

Premium Quality BU

A great start to your set!

1922..... \$29.95 1923-D... \$45.95  
1922-D... \$37.95 1923-S... \$37.95  
1922-S... \$37.95 1924..... \$34.95  
1923..... \$27.95 1925..... \$34.95  
All Eight Dates... **\$279.00**

## 2015 First Spouse Bronze Medal Set



Premium Quality Gem BU

Just released! Get all four of the First Spouse medals for 2015. Included are Jacqueline Kennedy, Mamie Eisenhower, Bess Truman & Claudia Johnson. All in the original mint

packaging. These are almost identical replicas of the gold spouse \$10 coins. **\$29.95**

## Kennedy Half Dollars

Premium Quality BU & Superb Proof

1964.....	\$15.00	2011-D.....	\$2.50
1964-D.....	\$17.00	2012-P.....	\$2.50
1965.....	\$10.95	2012-D.....	\$2.50
1965 SMS.....	\$10.95	2013-P.....	\$2.50
1966.....	\$9.95	2013-D.....	\$2.50
1966 SMS.....	\$8.95	2014-P.....	\$2.50
1967.....	\$8.95	2014-D.....	\$2.50
1967 SMS.....	\$10.95	2015-P.....	\$1.95
1968-D.....	\$6.95	2015-D.....	\$1.95
1969-D.....	\$6.95	All 100 BU's.....	\$349.00
1970-D.....	\$17.95		
1971.....	\$1.95		
1971-D.....	\$1.95		
1972.....	\$1.95		
1972-D.....	\$1.95		
1973.....	\$1.50		
1973-D.....	\$1.50		
1974.....	\$1.50		
1974-D.....	\$1.95		
1976.....	\$1.50		
1976-D.....	\$1.50		
1976-S Silver BU.....	\$11.95		
1977.....	\$1.95		
1977-D.....	\$1.95		
1978.....	\$1.95		
1978-D.....	\$2.50		
1979.....	\$1.95		
1979-D.....	\$1.95		
1980.....	\$1.95		
1980-D.....	\$1.95		
1981.....	\$1.50		
1981-D.....	\$1.50		
1982.....	\$10.95		
1982-D.....	\$6.95		
1983.....	\$7.95		
1983-D.....	\$7.95		
1984.....	\$2.50		
1984-D.....	\$2.50		
1985.....	\$4.95		
1985-D.....	\$2.95		
1986.....	\$4.95		
1986-D.....	\$4.95		
1987.....	\$2.95		
1987-D.....	\$2.95		
1988.....	\$4.95		
1988-D.....	\$2.95		
1989.....	\$2.95		
1989-D.....	\$2.50		
1990.....	\$2.50		
1990-D.....	\$2.50		
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2007.....	\$2.95		
2007-D.....	\$2.50		
2008.....	\$2.50		
2008-D.....	\$2.50		
2009.....	\$2.50		
2009-D.....	\$2.50		
2010.....	\$2.50		
2010-D.....	\$2.50		
2011.....	\$2.50		

### Clad Proof 1964-2015

1964 Proof.....	\$22.95
1968-S.....	\$6.95
1969-S.....	\$6.95
1970-S.....	\$9.95
1971-S.....	\$3.95
1972-S.....	\$3.95
1973-S.....	\$2.95
1974-S.....	\$2.95
1975-S.....	\$2.95
1976-S.....	\$2.95
1977-S.....	\$2.95
1978-S.....	\$2.95
1979-S Ty1.....	\$2.95
1979-S Ty2.....	\$14.95
1980-S.....	\$2.95
1981-S Ty1.....	\$2.95
1982-S.....	\$2.95
1983-S.....	\$3.95
1984-S.....	\$3.95
1985-S.....	\$2.95
1986-S.....	\$3.95
1987-S.....	\$3.95
1988-S.....	\$3.95
1989-S.....	\$3.95
1990-S.....	\$3.95
1991-S.....	\$3.95
1992-S.....	\$3.95
1993-S.....	\$4.95
1994-S.....	\$7.95
1995-S.....	\$14.95
1996-S.....	\$5.95
1997-S.....	\$8.95
1998-S.....	\$9.95
1999-S.....	\$5.95
2000-S.....	\$2.95
2001-S.....	\$3.95
2002-S.....	\$3.95
2003-S.....	\$3.95
2004-S.....	\$8.95
2005-S.....	\$2.95
2006-S.....	\$4.95
2007-S.....	\$3.95
2008-S.....	\$17.95
2009-S.....	\$2.95
2010-S.....	\$17.95
2011-S.....	\$17.95
2012-S.....	\$27.95
2013-S.....	\$12.95
2014-S.....	\$16.95
2015-S.....	\$12.95
All 49 Cl. Prfs.....	\$329.00

### Silver Proof 1976-2015

1976-S SP.....	\$8.95
1992-S SP.....	\$17.95
1993-S SP.....	\$26.95
1994-S SP.....	\$24.95
1995-S SP.....	\$44.95
1996-S SP.....	\$26.95
1997-S SP.....	\$31.95
1998-S SP.....	\$21.95
1999-S SP.....	\$34.95
2000-S SP.....	\$19.95
2001-S SP.....	\$20.95
2002-S SP.....	\$18.95
2003-S SP.....	\$17.95
2004-S SP.....	\$17.95
2005-S SP.....	\$18.95
2006-S SP.....	\$19.95
2007-S SP.....	\$19.95
2008-S SP.....	\$21.95
2009-S SP.....	\$23.95
2010-S SP.....	\$23.95
2011-S SP.....	\$27.95
2012-S SP.....	\$139.95
2013-S SP.....	\$33.95
2014-S SP.....	\$29.95
2015-S SP.....	\$28.95
All 25 Sil. Prfs.....	\$709.00

## 1928 Peace Dollar

Premium Quality BU



**Super Special!**  
This low mintage key date Peace Dollar is scarce in any grade. Here we offer these beauties at our lowest price in years.

**\$385.00**

## Mercury Dime War Set

Premium Quality Brilliant Uncirculated



**1941 to 1945-P/D/S**  
All 15 Mercury Dimes issued during World War II. Matched for strike & luster on a Capital Plastics board!

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## 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 & 1945 Washington Quarters

Premium Quality Choice BU



1941..... \$9.50  
1942..... \$9.50  
1943..... \$8.00  
1944..... \$9.50  
1945.... \$11.00

All Five Coins.... **\$44.00**

## Complete Franklin Half Dollar Set

1948 to 1963-P/D/S

Premium Quality BU



All 35 issued Franklin Halves matched for bright luster and set in a Dansco Album.

**\$550.00** per 35-coin set in Album

## Roosevelt Dime Starter Set

Premium Quality Choice BU



Get a jump on your Roosevelt silver dime set. You receive 1953 to 1964 P, D & S silver dimes (27 coins) for one low price.

**\$69.00** All 27 coins

## 1964 to 2011-P/D/S/S Kennedy Half Dollar Set in Album

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



Get all 158 issues including the S-mint Clad & Silver proofs, as well as the 90% & 40% silver issue set in a Dansco album. **\$788.00** per 158-coin set

## 2012 & 2015-P/D/S/S Kennedy Half Dollar Set in Album

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



Get all 16 issues including the S-mint Clad & Silver proofs, as well as the P&D BU's in a Dansco album. **\$289.00** per 16-coin set

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# Turnover at the UNITED STATES MINT



Elias Boudinot



Mary Brooks (left) and Margo Russell

223 Years, 38 Directors

by R.W. Julian

**A**lthough the position of U.S. Mint director was once very important to the federal government, it seems to have been almost forgotten in recent years by top officials. The last director, Edmund Moy, resigned in December 2010, nearly five years ago, and has not yet been replaced.

The Obama Administration did nominate a potential successor, Bibiana Boerio, in September 2012, but failed to carry through when her name was submitted to the Senate. As a result, nothing happened—only now (September 2015) is a new candidate, Rhett Jeppson, being considered, following his nomination in August by President Barack Obama.





**Rhett Jeppson**

Such lack of interest has not always been the case.

Shortly after the original Mint law was passed in early April 1792, President George Washington chose David Rittenhouse as the first director. The latter was not only a close friend of Washington's but also a distinguished scientist. His health was poor, however, and he accepted the post reluctantly.

Pre-Civil War Mint directors often felt themselves independent of oversight by the government, especially Congress, and sometimes made decisions that created problems. In the case of Rittenhouse it was the fineness of the silver coinage that caused a minor scandal.

Silver coinage had begun in October 1794 with a small number of silver dollars, which were required by law to be .8924-plus fine. However, Assayer Albion Coxé had persuaded Rittenhouse that silver coins of less than .900 purity would turn black in daily use and thereby embarrass the government.

Incredibly, the director agreed and ordered the use of .900 fineness, but without altering the gross weight. This meant that each depositor of silver was defrauded out of about 1 percent of its bullion value. This state of affairs continued until late October 1795, when the third Mint director, Elias Boudinot, learned of the secret arrangement and put an end to it.

**ON THE WHOLE**, Rittenhouse was a talented administrator and the success of the early Mint was due in large measure to his guiding hand. South Carolinian Henry William DeSaussure, who succeeded Rittenhouse in July 1795, was in reality something of an interim appointee. DeSaussure's family disliked Philadel-



**Henry R. Linderman**

phia's climate and badgered him to return to his native state, which he did in the fall of 1795.

The next director, Boudinot, had no scientific training but did have extensive connections in Congress, where he had been a representative from New Jersey. He also had been president of the Confederation government in 1783. His political talents were sorely needed because of attacks on the Mint, primarily from those opposed to the Washington Administration.

By an odd quirk, Boudinot did have a working knowledge of Mint affairs when he became director. During the winter of 1794-95, there had been an investigation of the Mint by a special House committee chaired by Congressman Boudinot. The committee's February 1795 report was generally favorable to the institution.

The scandal over the silver coinage created problems for Boudinot in that the amount of silver brought to the Mint in 1796 and 1797 fell to low levels. The new director met the challenge in two ways, the first being a make-work situation in which smaller silver coins were struck. This required additional labor, thus keeping skilled workmen gainfully employed.

The other avenue was to use his political influence to persuade the Bank of the United States and other financial institutions to deposit silver and gold bullion with the Mint. The increased deposits began arriving at the end of 1797, and the heavier coinage silenced critics for the time being.

Beginning in 1801, there was another drop in coinage, this time due to worsening economic conditions. Critics once more went on the attack. More than one voice was heard in Congress advocating the abolition of the Mint. Boudinot was



**UNITED STATES MINT**

instrumental in muting such attacks—and when he left the directorship in June 1805, the institution was on much firmer ground.

In the early 1800s, Boudinot had gone even further to protect the institution. He put \$10,000 of his own money into a revolving fund to provide silver bullion on a regular basis.

**TO REPLACE BOUDINOT**, President Thomas Jefferson chose Robert Patterson, a University of Pennsylvania professor. This bare-bones description of his academic position, however, does little justice to Patterson. He was knowledgeable in a variety of mathematical and scientific areas and had even served as special adviser to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, tutoring Meriwether Lewis on the fine details of mathematics and astronomy.

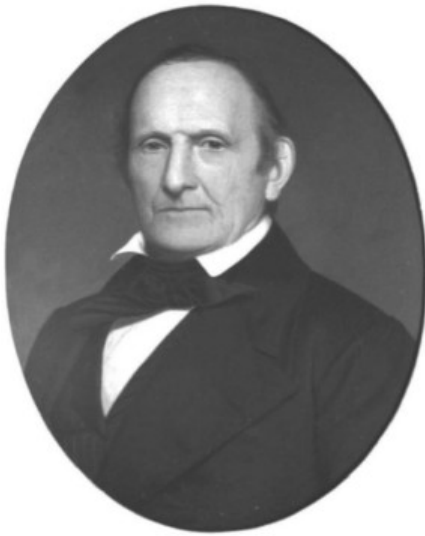
Despite his academic achievements, Patterson is best known to modern numismatists for having been responsible for the design changes carried out by Assistant Mint Engraver John Reich beginning in 1807.

The director believed that the contemporary designs were too closely connected with the Federalist party of George Washington and John Adams. For this reason, he persuaded President Jefferson that a new engraver—one with no connection to the past—was needed to create designs reflecting the current political reality.

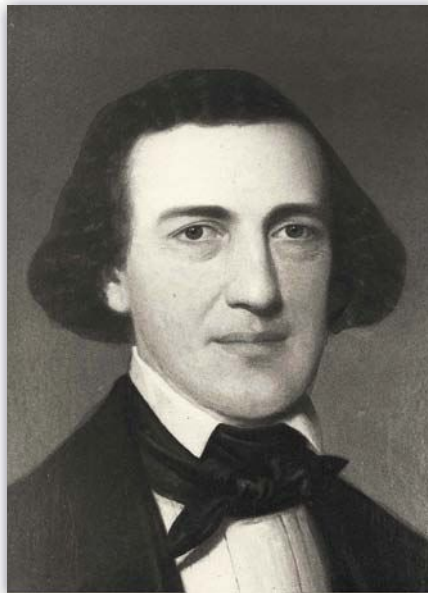
Patterson served the Mint faithfully until 1824, resigning only a few days before his death. His successor was a noted mining engineer, Dr. Samuel Moore. That Moore had married Patterson's daughter no doubt helped his chances, even though he had the proper scientific credentials.

Unlike his predecessor, however, Moore was not content with the status quo. Other than fostering the new Reich designs, Patterson had made few changes to the Mint routine except for acquiring some new rolling mills and a steam engine in 1817. But Moore was determined to bring the Philadelphia Mint into line with

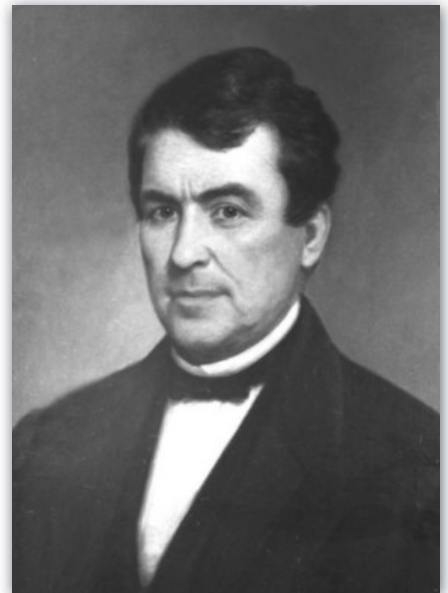




**Dr. Samuel Moore**



**Robert Patterson**



**James Pollock**

the more advanced European mints.

Moore, like Boudinot, was a former congressman and still had legislative contacts. Using his political influence, he persuaded Congress in 1829 to authorize a new mint building in Philadelphia. In 1833, Moore sent a skilled employee, Franklin Peale, on a trip to key European mints. Upon his return in mid-1835, Peale was able to advise Mint officials on the steps needed for further improvements.

Moore had already instituted changes in the late 1820s, but Peale was able to extend these, for example, by bringing back plans for a steam coining press to replace the outdated screw presses. Moore resigned in June 1835, before the changes were in place, but by 1837 all coins were being made on the new presses.

**IN 1835, CONGRESS** passed a law establishing three branch mints—at New Orleans; Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia. Moore did his best to scuttle the bill, but the administration of President Andrew Jackson was firmly behind it and the director was unable to block it. The law mandating the new mints also meant increased duties for the director, but Moore was not interested and resigned.

Moore's successor was his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert M. Patterson, who was also the son of the former director. The younger Patterson was ideally suited for the post, for he, too, had a scientific background. Moreover, he had university training in both London and Paris and had been a frequent visitor to mints in those cities.

Under Patterson, much of the preparatory work done by Samuel Moore and

Franklin Peale came to fruition. Steam coinage became a reality in March 1836 and the following year saw the Contamin Portrait Lathe arrive at Philadelphia. This lathe freed the engravers from laborious hand work directly in steel and allowed them to execute better dies.

Patterson was a firm believer in creating new coinage designs that would be universally admired. At his direction, Engraver Christian Gobrecht prepared dies for the famous Gobrecht dollar with its magnificent Flying Eagle reverse. The Seated Liberty motif was soon transferred to the other silver coins, gaining widespread approval.

Gobrecht died in July 1844, however, and the new chief engraver, James B. Longacre, eventually ran afoul of Patterson's managerial style. By 1848, the two men were barely speaking and Patterson's ally, Chief Coiner Franklin Peale, carried the feud to extremes.

**THE NEW GOLD** dollars and double eagles (\$20 gold pieces) mandated by Congress in March 1849 set the stage for increased tensions among the Mint officers. On more than one occasion, Patterson and Peale attempted to get Longacre fired, but the chief engraver's political connections were better than Patterson's and he kept his job.

In the spring of 1851, Patterson fell ill and resigned the directorship. Two little-known directors followed over the next two years—but the wheels began turning more rapidly in 1853, when James Ross Snowden became director. He had once been treasurer of the Mint and knew its inner workings.

Snowden was an energetic director who did much to mold the Mint and its

branches in his own image. He also had the quirky view, as was the case with the silver coinage in 1794, that laws did not always apply to his duties.

The 1853 law reducing the weight of silver coins stipulated that silver coins (except for the dollar, a special case) could be paid out only for gold, thus regulating the amount of such coinage that reached the marketplace.

Snowden didn't think much of the silver coinage rules, so he simply ignored them. He proceeded to pay out silver coins for silver bullion, resulting in a flood of coinage. In 1858, Treasury Secretary Howell Cobb discovered what was going on and Snowden was ordered to obey the law.

Snowden also engaged in re-striking of old and rare U.S. coins. These were sold or traded to collectors in order to build up the Mint cabinet—but in 1860, the Treasury put an end to this as well.

**IN APRIL 1861**, the Civil War broke out and for the first time a purely political appointment was made to the directorship. The Lincoln Administration made it a point to select only those people it trusted for key positions. For the Mint directorship, this meant James Pollock, a talented public official but one who knew little about the Mint before being named to the post.

Pollock served with distinction until 1866, when he resigned over policy differences with President Andrew Johnson. He was replaced with another political candidate, William Millward, but by this time there was so much animosity between Congress and the president that Millward was rejected by the Senate in late January 1867.





David Rittenhouse



Nellie Tayloe Ross



James Ross Snowden

Millward's replacement was Henry R. Linderman, who had been chief clerk at the Mint but who also had good political connections. His nomination sailed through the Senate, as it was clear that Linderman was not connected to the controversies surrounding Andrew Johnson.

Linderman served as director for two years, his knowledge of Mint affairs standing him in good stead to solve problems as they arose. On the other hand, he was an avid numismatist and saw to it that the restriking stopped in 1860 was resumed, though on a limited basis. To make certain that special pieces created for his own private collection would not become common under some future director, he arranged for the destruction of all the old dies in 1869.

With the accession of Ulysses S. Grant to the presidency in March 1869, James Pollock was reinstated as director. Linderman was not in disfavor, however, and served the Treasury as a special agent for several important matters, mostly connected with the growing surplus of silver and plans for a Trade dollar.

In 1873, a new law stipulated that the director's office would be transferred to Washington, but Pollock chose not to make the move. He remained as superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint while Linderman recovered the coveted directorship.

Until his death in January 1879, Linderman was a whirlwind of activity. He not only oversaw the branch mints but also pushed Trade dollar coinage in an effort to reduce the silver surplus. In the spring of 1873, under instructions from President Grant, Linderman began to pay out silver coins for paper money in an effort to

put such coins back into the marketplace for the first time since 1862. By 1875, he had succeeded and a red-faced Congress repealed the law banning this exchange.

**AFTER LINDERMAN'S DEATH**, the post became more political and a change of politics at the White House meant that a new director would be appointed. This state of affairs lasted for some years, but in the 1890s there was a trend in the opposite direction with appointments sometimes being made from within the Mint service.

The last of these internal promotions came in 1923, when Robert J. Grant, lately the Denver Mint superintendent, assumed the director's office. Grant was an effective director and after leaving office served the Chinese government as an adviser on coinage matters.

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt put an end to promotions from within and named Nellie Tayloe Ross, former governor of Wyoming, as director. By then, of course, there were many talented officials in the Mint Bureau and Ross' duties were more managerial in nature—and she was well suited for this task. She oversaw, for example, the massive coinages of World War II with her customary efficiency.

William Brett followed Ross in 1953 and also proved to be a competent director. Few changes were made under his leadership, although the San Francisco Mint was closed in 1955, ending 101 years of continuous service. It was later reopened when the need arose.

**BRETT WAS SUCCEEDED** in 1961 by Eva Adams, who was not all that well suited for the post despite her political creden-

tials. Unlike Ross and Brett, she had never managed any large group of people. When a serious coin shortage arose in the early 1960s, she was caught unprepared and blamed collectors for the problem.

Adams was replaced in 1969 by Mary Brooks, who also had little experience in managing a large organization. Brooks, however, was a quick learner and within a relatively short time became an effective director. She maintained cordial relations with the numismatic press as well as collectors and left a good impression at the end of her tenure.

Stella Hackel Sims became director in 1977 and is perhaps best known for two events that occurred on her watch. The first was the disastrous rollout of the ill-fated Susan B. Anthony dollar. The second was her wholesale destruction of 20<sup>th</sup>-century Mint records.

In 1981, Donna Pope became director. She was a good administrator despite knowing little about the job when she began. Her major failure was her well-known feud with the gifted chief engraver, Elizabeth Jones.

Since Pope left office in 1991, there have been five Mint directors, some better known than others. Pope's immediate successor, David Ryder, served for only about a year and is little remembered. But the next four—Phillip Diehl, Jay Johnson, Henrietta Fore and Edmund Moy—received good notices.

In late June 2006, President George W. Bush nominated Edmund Moy to be the 38th director of the Mint. Moy served until January 2011, well into the Obama Administration.

It will be interesting to see what happens next. ☺





by Ray Levato

Ray Levato is a retired television newscaster who started collecting Lincoln cents at age 7 in 1955. He has a lifelong fascination with the hobby's rich history.



## Numismatic Nostalgia:

# The Girl on the

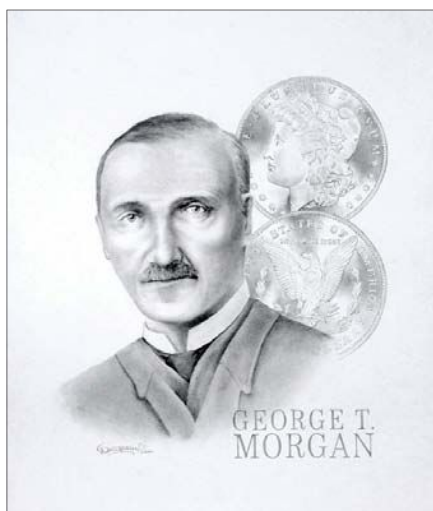


Anna Willess Williams at first rejected Morgan's offer to pose, finally agreeing only at the urging of friends.

# MORGAN DOLLAR

I have two favorite coins: the Indian Head cent and the Morgan dollar. And I never know from one day to the next which one is my “most” favorite.

To me, the Indian Head cent is a real American coin. The first one I ever saw was a coin my father had put away. It was beat up and battered, but the date was clearly visible: 1860.



George T. Morgan got Miss Williams to pose for what came to be known as the “Morgan dollar.”

When I was a kid, this coin conjured up images of American Indians on the Great Plains. It was the 1950s, so cowboys and Indians were always on TV and in the movies. And yes, sometimes the Native American was portrayed with dignity and respect.

Plus, the Indian cent seemed to have a much more beautiful design than its successor, the Lincoln “wheat-ears” cent.

The Morgan silver dollar also spoke to me, but in a different way. Having taken three years of Latin in high school, I imagined the female figure on the obverse of this coin as a woman of stature from the Roman Empire, or from classical Greek antiquity. In fact, the Lady Liberty shown on the Morgan dollar looks like a Greek goddess.

And that’s where the story gets interesting. The image of Lady Liberty depicted on the Morgan dollar—minted from 1878

to 1904, and also in 1921—is actually the face of a real American woman.

IT SEEMS THE director of the United States Mint at the time, Henry R. Linderman, was dissatisfied with the current coin designs, and he turned for help to the British Royal Mint in London. Soon, based upon the Royal Mint’s recommendation, a talented young designer and engraver by the name of George T. Morgan was on his way to America.

The political stars were aligning for a new dollar coin because of all the silver then being mined out West (a topic for another day).

Morgan enrolled in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts to study American art, and quickly set out to fashion a design for the new dollar’s reverse, coming up with a classic eagle. For the obverse, he favored a real person over an



The Morgan dollar was introduced in 1878.

artist's conception of Lady Liberty.

Morgan let it be known he was looking for a face for a new coin. Soon, he was introduced to Anna Willess Williams, an attractive 18-year-old art student and budding teacher, by Philadelphia artist Thomas Eakins.

Morgan must have been taken by Anna's natural beauty, for he quickly decided his search was over. But it wouldn't be that easy. Miss Williams at first rejected his offer to pose, and later agreed only at the urging of friends. Being an artist's model, it seems, was frowned upon in those days as unladylike—even scandalous—by some Gilded Age arbiters of morality.

In 1876, the young lady sat for Morgan five times as he worked on the coinage portrait—but only on one condition: that it be kept a secret. Remember, this was the 1870s, and no self-respecting girl would pose as an artist's model, especially in Quaker-proper Philadelphia. But the secret got out soon after the coin was introduced in 1878 and Anna Willess Williams became an instant celebrity—attention that she did her best to shun.

By then, Miss Williams had already embarked upon her career as a Philadelphia schoolteacher, and wanted no part of the publicity. But the genie was out of the bottle and millions of the coins were out of the nation's mints. Like it or not, this young, attractive teacher was the face of a new silver dollar.

**ROUNDING OUT THE** obverse, Lady Liberty wears a liberty cap and a ribbon around her hair inscribed with the word **LIBERTY**. Symbolism has always been an important part of U.S. coinage, and



Mint director Henry R. Linderman pushed for the new silver dollar design.

the Lady Liberty portrayed on the Morgan dollar also wears a crown of cotton and wheat.

Two decades later, in 1896, when it was reported that Miss Williams was about to marry, *The Numismatist* printed the story of "The Silver Dollar Girl."

"Morgan felt that Miss Williams' profile was the most nearly perfect he had seen in either England or America," the article said. And this, it said, brought about a "new interest in the woman whose face is

known to more people than that of any other woman of the American continent."

"Every man, woman or child who has had a silver dollar carries the handsome profile of the Philadelphia schoolteacher, Miss Anna W. Williams."

Thirty years later, following her death in 1926, *The Numismatist* again related the story and added: "When she became the model, Miss Williams' complexion was fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian, and her hair, which was almost her crowning glory, was of golden color.

"She was besieged for the story many times, but in later years she smilingly referred to it as 'an incident of my youth.'"

Very simply, Anna Willess Williams had become the personification of the Goddess of Liberty.

There are almost too many varieties to count, but rare-date Morgan dollars can easily bring tens of thousands of dollars. A brilliant uncirculated common-date example can be added to a collection for less than \$50.

George Morgan would later become the seventh chief engraver of the U.S. Mint—but not before serving four decades as assistant to the crusty Charles E. Barber, who clung to the post tenaciously until he finally died in office in 1917.

Perhaps because of all the publicity, Anna Willess Williams' marriage was called off. She lived out her life in Philadelphia and became something of a nationally known expert on matters related to kindergarten.

Some might disagree, but I think the Morgan dollar is one of the most beautiful of all U.S. coins. It also comes with one of the most fascinating stories. ☺



## 1866-1883 Shield Nickels

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1866	60	80	150	225	325	2000
1867 (with rays)	60	100	200	250	400	3500
1867 (without rays)	30	40	65	100	150	800
1868	30	40	70	100	150	800
1869	30	40	70	100	150	800
1870	50	60	90	100	175	2000
1871	150	200	300	325	450	2500
1872	45	60	90	100	175	1750
1873 (closed 3)	80	100	150	225	300	2750
1873 (open 3)	40	50	75	100	150	2250
1874	50	75	100	100	200	1750
1875	70	85	125	150	250	1500
1876	60	85	125	125	200	1500
1879	625	750	975	1000	1500	3500
1880	2250	3000	6250	7000	12000	75000
1881	400	500	700	850	1000	2750
1882	30	40	65	95	150	700
1883	30	40	65	95	150	675
1883 (3 over 2)	400	800	1250	1500	2000	10250

## 1866-1883 Shield Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1866	1250	1750	2000	2250	3000	18000
1867 (with rays)	18000	25000	35000	42750	62500	-
1867 (without rays)	225	325	500	1250	2250	-
1868	250	300	375	600	1250	4250
1869	225	300	375	550	950	3750
1870	225	300	375	525	1000	-
1871	225	300	400	550	1000	6250
1872	225	300	375	500	700	5000
1873 (closed 3)	225	300	350	500	700	6500
1873 (open 3)	225	300	350	525	825	5000
1874	225	300	350	525	825	5000
1875	225	325	400	625	1250	-
1876	225	300	350	525	825	6500
1877	3000	3250	3750	4250	5250	12000
1878	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1879	325	375	450	600	800	2750
1880	300	425	475	550	700	2000
1881	250	325	375	475	675	1750
1882	200	300	350	450	675	1750
1883	200	300	350	450	675	1750

## 1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	15	25	30	60	120	600
1892-O	40	60	80	100	150	1250
1892-S	200	225	275	300	400	4000
1893	20	30	50	75	175	1000
1893/2	200	250	300	400	800	5500
1893-O	125	150	200	250	300	2500
1893-S	40	50	50	150	300	3000
1894	125	150	200	250	300	1200
1894-O	225	300	450	550	1600	-
1895	350	450	500	600	700	2250
1895-O	1000	1500	2800	4000	5500	23000
1895-S	150	200	250	300	500	6500
1896	60	80	100	125	175	1400
1896-O	300	400	500	600	1000	9000
1896-S	300	350	400	500	800	4000
1897	8	15	30	60	150	600
1897-O	300	400	500	600	1000	4500
1897-S	100	150	200	250	500	3500
1898	8	15	30	60	150	600
1898-O	100	150	250	300	500	3250
1898-S	40	50	80	150	400	3500
1899	8	15	25	60	125	600
1899-O	75	125	175	250	400	4250
1899-S	30	40	50	100	300	2750
1900	8	12	25	60	125	650
1900-O	125	175	250	400	600	5000
1900-S	12	20	30	75	150	1650
1901	8	12	30	60	125	700
1901-O	15	30	75	200	500	4250
1901-S	350	500	600	700	1000	4800
1902	8	10	25	60	125	600
1902-O	15	40	75	150	400	4500
1902-S	60	125	150	200	400	3500
1903	8	10	30	60	125	1000
1903-O	15	25	60	100	250	4500
1903-S	350	500	700	800	1250	2800
1904	8	10	30	60	125	1300
1904-S	200	250	350	500	750	4500

## 1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1905	8	10	30	60	125	700
1905-O (large O)	40	60	100	150	300	1500
1905-O (small O)	80	175	250	400	1800	12000
1905-S	10	20	50	100	200	1000
1906	5	8	25	60	100	650
1906-D	8	15	40	80	150	1500
1906-O	50	80	100	125	200	1200
1906-S	15	25	50	100	250	1250
1907	5	8	25	60	100	625
1907-D	10	12	50	100	300	2250
1907-O	30	50	70	100	200	1250
1907-S	15	30	70	150	400	2200
1908	5	8	25	60	100	650
1908-D	5	10	30	60	125	900
1908-O	50	75	100	150	300	1500
1908-S	12	25	50	150	300	1800
1909	5	8	25	60	100	600
1909-D	60	125	150	250	500	2500
1909-O	12	25	50	100	200	1600
1909-S	100	150	200	300	500	2500
1910	5	10	25	60	100	600
1910-D	10	25	50	100	200	1500
1910-S	50	75	125	225	400	2300
1911	5	8	25	60	100	850
1911-D	5	8	30	60	100	850
1911-S	10	20	40	100	200	1000
1912	5	8	25	60	100	650
1912-D	5	8	25	60	100	725
1912-S	6	15	40	100	150	850
1913	5	8	25	60	100	650
1913-S	125	225	250	300	450	1400
1914	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-D	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-S	10	20	40	80	150	1200
1915	5	8	25	60	100	650
1915-S	40	50	75	150	250	1500
1916	5	8	25	60	100	650
1916-S	5	8	25	60	100	650

## 1892-1915 Barber Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	-	450	650	975	1500	4500
1893	400	650	975	1500	2250	10500
1894	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1894-S	-	500000	1200000	1850000	2350000	-
1895	-	475	675	975	1750	4500
1896	225	450	650	950	1750	4500
1897	-	450	650	950	1500	4250
1898	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1899	225	450	625	950	1500	4500
1900	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1901	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1902	-	450	625	950	1500	5000
1903	-	450	625	950	1500	4750
1904	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1905	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1906	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1907	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1908	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1909	200	450	625	975	1500	4500
1910	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1911	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1912	225	450	625	950	1500	5000
1913	-	450	625	950	1500	4750
1914	-	450	625	975	1500	5250
1915	-	450	625	975	1750	5500

## 1916-1945 Mercury Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	5	8	12	25	30	100
1916-D	3000	4500	6000	9000	-	-
1916-S	10	15	25	30	50	200
1917	5	6	8	15	50	150
1917-D	12	30	60	80	250	1000
1917-S	5	8	15	30	150	425
1918	5	12	40	50	80	425
1918-D	6	12	30	50	200	700
1918-S	5	12	25	40	200	750
1919	5	6	12	25	150	350
1919-D	15	30	50	80	350	1400
1919-S	12	20	40	80	400	1250
1920	5	6	8	15	60	250
1920-D	5	10	25	50	300	600

Continued on next page

## 1916-1945 Mercury Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1920-S	6	10	20	40	250	1400
1921	125	250	550	900	1200	3500
1921-D	200	400	600	1000	1500	3200
1923	5	6	8	15	30	100
1923-S	8	20	80	100	175	1200
1924	5	6	15	30	40	180
1924-D	10	25	60	100	175	900
1924-S	5	12	60	100	200	1100
1925	5	6	10	15	30	200
1925-D	15	50	150	200	350	1800
1925-S	8	20	80	100	200	1500
1926	5	6	6	12	25	225
1926-D	5	12	30	50	125	600
1926-S	30	75	300	400	1000	3000
1927	5	6	6	12	30	150
1927-D	8	25	80	100	175	1400
1927-S	5	12	30	50	300	1600
1928	5	6	6	15	30	125
1928-D	12	25	75	100	175	900
1928-S (large S)	8	12	40	80	250	800
1928-S (small S)	5	6	20	40	160	500
1929	5	6	6	10	20	60
1929-D	5	8	12	20	30	80
1929-S	5	6	8	20	30	125
1930	5	6	8	15	30	125
1930-S	5	6	20	50	80	200
1931	5	6	15	25	40	130
1931-D	15	20	50	60	90	275
1931-S	5	12	25	50	100	275
1934	3	4	6	10	30	60
1934-D	3	4	15	30	40	80
1935	3	4	5	8	10	35
1935-D	3	4	15	25	40	80
1935-S	3	4	6	15	25	40
1936	3	4	5	6	10	30
1936-D	3	4	8	15	30	50
1936-S	3	4	6	15	25	40
1937	3	4	5	6	8	25
1937-D	3	4	5	12	25	45
1937-S	3	4	5	12	25	40
1938	3	4	5	8	12	30
1938-D	3	4	5	12	15	30
1938-S	3	4	5	12	20	35
1939	3	4	5	6	10	30
1939-D	3	4	5	6	8	20
1939-S	3	4	5	15	25	45
1940	3	4	5	6	8	25
1940-D	3	4	5	6	8	30
1940-S	3	4	5	6	8	30
1941	3	4	5	6	8	25
1941-D	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1941-S (large S)	8	15	25	30	110	0
1941-S (small S)	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1	600	650	800	1250	3000	0
1942	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1-D	600	650	800	1250	3000	9000
1942-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1942-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1944-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1945	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (large S)	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (small S)	5	8	12	20	30	100

## 1936-1942 Mercury Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1936	350	700	900	1000	1500	5000
1937	-	325	450	475	575	1000
1938	-	225	250	675	325	750
1939	125	175	200	250	275	450
1940	125	150	175	225	250	475
1941	125	150	175	200	225	475
1942	125	150	175	200	225	475

## 1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1838	50	100	375	650	1250	36500
1839	50	100	375	650	1250	38000

## 1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1840-0 (w/o drapery)	75	125	425	700	1250	48500
1840 (w/draperly)	50	100	225	350	800	14500
1840-0 (w/draperly)	100	200	350	525	1100	17500
1841	100	175	275	400	950	11000
1841-0	50	85	200	325	750	10000
1842-0 (small date)	250	300	400	750	1750	14500
1842-0 (large date)	1750	2750	4500	9000	25000	-
1843	35	45	75	200	400	6750
1843-0	55	150	400	825	2250	-
1844	35	45	100	225	450	8250
1844-0	50	100	200	375	1250	8000
1845	35	45	100	200	500	6250
1846	35	50	200	275	525	10000
1847	35	45	80	200	500	6750
1847-0	100	200	500	1750	3750	-
1848	100	175	275	475	1000	-
1849	40	75	150	300	700	13500
1849-0	1250	2250	4000	5750	10000	-
1850	75	125	200	350	850	10500
1850-0	100	150	250	600	1500	15000
1851	125	200	275	400	1000	8000
1851-0	550	950	1750	3000	5750	-
1852	80	175	275	400	750	6250
1852-0	600	1250	2750	4250	12500	-
1853 (recut date)	1000	1250	1750	2500	3750	11000
1853	35	50	150	325	900	17000
1853/4	100	200	400	1000	2000	45000
1853-0	60	85	300	1250	3000	25000
1854	30	40	75	250	475	9000
1854-0	40	60	125	275	900	10000
1854-0 (very large 0)	2750	4250	7500	11500	-	-
1855	35	40	75	250	475	8900
1855-0	125	250	475	1250	3000	-
1855-S	125	225	550	1250	2500	29500
1856	35	45	80	175	275	4000
1856-0	40	60	100	300	925	9000
1856-S	200	350	1500	2250	5000	-
1856-S/S	500	1250	2500	3500	-	-
1857	35	45	75	200	300	4000
1857-0	35	45	125	400	1000	-
1857-S	250	400	700	1250	3000	-
1858	35	45	75	150	300	4000
1858-0	40	60	150	400	1500	24000
1858-S	250	800	2750	3750	13500	-
1859	35	45	80	200	575	7250
1859-0	50	75	175	500	1000	12500
1859-S	400	900	3250	9750	40000	-
1860	40	50	85	200	450	4500
1860-0	50	70	125	375	950	13000
1860-S	2500	4000	15000	25000	45000	-
1861	35	45	80	200	300	3500
1861-S	250	750	4000	9000	25000	-
1862	40	50	100	175	350	4350
1862-S	250	475	875	1500	3500	-
1863	75	150	250	375	650	4750
1864	150	225	350	450	775	5000
1864-S	1250	2250	3500	4750	12500	-
1865	150	225	350	450	850	6750
1865-S	250	400	800	1250	2750	12000
1866	750	1100	1500	1700	2250	6750
1866-S	750	1400	1750	2500	3750	17500
1867	500	850	1300	1500	1900	-
1867-S	850	1250	3000	7000	14000	-
1868	275	375	500	550	900	7250
1868-S	325	450	775	1500	3250	15000
1869	550	700	925	1000	1750	7500
1869-S	325	475	850	1500	2750	15500
1870	150	200	300	400	850	6500
1870-CC	18500	25000	40000	55000	75000	-
1871	60	125	225	350	725	7500
1871-CC	10000	15500	26500	40000	66500	-
1871-S	850	1100	1500	2750	4450	11500
1872	75	90	175	300	600	7350
1872-CC	3250	6000	13000	20000	44500	-
1872-S	2250	3250	5000	6750	8750	52500
1873 (closed 3)	550	800	1750	2750	7500	-
1873 (open 3)	75	135	175	250	450	5750
1873 (w/arrows)	35	60	200	425	725	4000
1873-CC (w/arrows)	10500	16500	26500	47500	93500	-
1873-S	80	175	325	525	1500	20000
1874	35	60	200	400	725	3500

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## 1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1874-S	50	100	300	500	900	3500
1875	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1875-CC	275	450	825	1250	4000	30000
1875-S	70	80	175	250	600	3250
1876	35	40	60	150	250	1750
1876-CC	80	120	150	300	550	5500
1876-S	30	40	60	150	250	2250
1877	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1877-CC	80	100	150	250	450	2500
1877-S	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1877-S (S over horizontal S)	80	150	250	350	700	4250
1878	35	40	60	150	275	2750
1878-CC	100	140	150	250	550	3500
1878-S	350	450	800	1000	2000	-
1879	250	325	375	450	575	1750
1880	275	325	375	450	575	2000
1881	275	330	400	450	550	2250
1882	280	330	400	450	600	2250
1883	280	330	400	450	600	2500
1884	475	550	550	600	725	2250
1885	250	300	400	475	600	2750
1886	550	650	675	550	925	3250
1887	400	450	500	550	700	2500
1888	325	425	475	525	650	2000
1888-S	30	40	60	150	400	4000
1889	300	350	425	475	600	1750
1890	100	125	200	300	450	1750
1891	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1891-O	500	750	1000	1250	4750	26500
1891-S	35	45	75	150	300	2250

## 1858-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1858	-	1250	1500	1750	3000	25000
1859	-	775	1000	1500	2500	9500
1860	-	725	975	1500	2500	9250
1861	-	700	975	1500	2500	9500
1862	475	700	950	1500	2500	9500
1863	-	700	925	1500	2500	9500
1864	-	725	950	1500	2500	9500
1865	-	700	950	1500	250	9750
1866	-	500	700	1000	1500	4250
1867	-	525	700	1000	1500	4000
1868	-	500	700	1000	1500	15500
1869	350	525	700	1000	1500	4750
1870	-	500	675	1000	1500	4500
1871	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1872	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1873 (closed 3)	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1873 (w/arrows)	-	825	1000	1750	3500	12000
1874	-	850	1000	1750	3500	12000
1875	-	450	650	950	1250	3750
1876	-	475	625	950	1250	3750
1877	-	475	650	950	1250	3500
1878	-	475	625	950	1250	3500
1879	350	475	625	950	1250	3500
1880	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1881	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1882	-	475	650	950	1250	3250
1883	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1884	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1885	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1886	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1887	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1888	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1889	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1890	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1891	-	475	625	950	1250	3250

## 1892-1916 Barber Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	25	45	75	125	200	1225
1892-O	45	65	100	175	325	1500
1892-S	100	150	200	325	450	4675
1893	25	40	75	125	225	1550
1893-O	35	60	125	175	275	2000
1893-S	70	125	200	350	450	6800
1894	30	50	100	150	250	1225
1894-O	45	85	150	225	350	1975
1894-S	40	75	125	200	325	2625
1895	30	40	80	125	225	1800
1895-O	45	80	150	225	425	2500
1895-S	80	150	200	275	425	3600
1896	25	45	85	150	250	1225
1896-O	225	375	650	950	1200	6825

## 1892-1916 Barber Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1896-S	2500	4000	5500	7500	10500	50000
1897	20	35	75	125	225	1425
1897-O	225	400	450	625	850	3350
1897-S	325	475	650	950	1425	6600
1898	25	35	75	125	200	1225
1898-O	80	150	300	450	650	9100
1898-S	50	75	100	225	425	6800
1899	20	35	75	125	200	1225
1899-O	40	75	150	300	425	2850
1899-S	95	100	150	275	425	3900
1900	25	40	75	150	275	1275
1900-O	75	125	175	350	575	3725
1900-S	40	50	80	150	400	5025
1901	50	75	90	125	200	1525
1901-O	225	400	650	875	1000	5400
1901-S	19250	28000	32250	40250	43500	75000
1902	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1902-O	50	85	150	225	475	4150
1902-S	50	90	175	250	525	3525
1903	20	35	75	125	200	2150
1903-O	40	60	150	250	425	4850
1903-S	45	90	150	275	450	2400
1904	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1904-O	100	150	225	450	825	2625
1905	50	65	95	125	200	1425
1905-O	125	250	275	375	475	7100
1905-S	75	105	125	200	350	3650
1906	18	35	75	125	200	1150
1906-D	25	40	75	150	225	1650
1906-O	40	60	100	200	325	1225
1907	15	35	75	125	200	1225
1907-D	25	50	100	175	250	2625
1907-O	20	40	75	125	200	2025
1907-S	45	70	125	275	475	5275
1908	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1908-D	15	35	75	125	250	1225
1908-O	18	40	75	125	200	1225
1908-S	100	150	300	500	750	4425
1909	20	30	75	125	200	1125
1909-D	20	40	80	150	200	1225
1909-O	325	525	700	1000	1500	8500
1909-S	35	50	100	200	300	2200
1910	25	35	75	125	200	1225
1910-D	45	70	125	250	350	1800
1911	20	35	75	125	200	1225
1911-D	175	325	500	700	950	5950
1911-S	50	100	175	275	400	1550
1912	20	35	75	125	220	1225
1912-S	60	85	125	225	400	1700
1913	100	200	375	525	925	4550
1913-D	40	55	100	200	275	1225
1913-S	5800	8500	11250	14000	15250	31750
1914	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1914-D	20	30	75	125	200	1125
1914-S	450	650	950	1100	1425	3400
1915	18	35	75	125	200	1225
1915-D	18	35	75	125	200	1225
1915-S	65	100	100	200	300	1225
1916	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1916-D	20	30	75	125	200	1225

## 1892-1915 Barber Quarters Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	-	576	875	1250	2000	5000
1893	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1894	-	575	875	1250	2000	5750
1895	-	575	925	1250	2000	5500
1896	-	575	925	1250	2000	5500
1897	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1898	-	575	900	1250	2000	5250
1899	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1900	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1901	-	575	875	1250	2000	5500
1902	-	575	875	1250	2000	5500
1903	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1904	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1905	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1906	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1907	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000

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### 1892-1915 Barber Quarters Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1908	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1909	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1910	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1911	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1912	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1913	-	575	875	1250	2250	5750
1914	-	575	900	1250	2500	5500
1915	-	575	900	1250	2500	10000

### 1916-1930 Standing Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	7500	9500	10000	11750	14000	27250
1917 (no stars below eagle)	75	100	125	200	250	800
1917-D (no stars below eagle)	100	125	200	250	325	1200
1917-S (no stars below eagle)	100	150	250	300	375	1400
1917 (stars below eagle)	50	70	100	150	200	700
1917-D (stars below eagle)	100	125	175	225	275	1500
1917-S (stars below eagle)	60	125	175	200	375	1300
1918	30	30	40	80	125	800
1918-D	60	80	150	200	300	1700
1918-S	30	30	60	100	275	1250
1919	50	75	85	125	175	650
1919-D	200	425	650	800	1000	3400
1919-S	200	275	500	575	725	4000
1920	30	40	50	90	150	600
1920-D	80	125	175	225	350	2000
1920-S	30	35	60	150	250	2300
1921	500	675	850	1150	1725	3500
1923	25	40	50	100	150	600
1923-S	600	1000	1600	2100	2750	4600
1924	25	35	50	100	200	650
1924-D	100	125	200	250	300	650
1924-S	40	60	125	225	300	2000
1925	10	20	45	80	150	600
1926	10	12	40	80	150	600
1926-D	12	50	100	125	175	500
1926-S	12	20	100	225	350	2000
1927	10	12	40	80	125	500
1927-D	25	80	150	200	275	600
1927-S	100	325	975	2750	4500	11250
1928	10	12	30	80	150	500
1928-D	10	12	30	80	150	525
1928-S	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929-D	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929-S	10	12	30	80	150	500
1930	10	12	30	80	150	500
1930-S	10	12	35	80	150	500

### 1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	75	125	225	375	525	3250
1892-O	575	625	725	775	1250	5500
1892 (micro o)	12500	14000	18000	20000	28000	100000
1892-S	450	600	750	825	1250	5250
1893	75	150	275	375	575	4500
1893-O	125	250	400	475	700	8500
1893-S	575	775	1000	1500	2250	22500
1894	125	225	300	375	575	3750
1894-O	100	225	375	475	725	6500
1894-S	100	150	300	425	725	9250
1895	75	175	275	400	650	4000
1895-O	150	225	350	500	800	7500
1895-S	150	275	375	450	725	7750
1896	100	175	325	425	700	5000
1896-O	225	500	1250	1500	4000	25000
1896-S	375	475	1000	1250	2250	10000
1897	75	125	250	400	575	3500
1897-O	525	875	1250	1500	2500	9500
1897-S	425	650	1000	1250	2500	8250
1898	45	125	250	400	625	3750
1898-O	300	500	750	900	1250	9000
1898-S	100	175	450	475	1250	12000
1899	50	125	225	375	575	3750
1899-O	100	175	325	450	750	8000
1899-S	100	150	300	425	800	6250
1900	35	100	225	375	525	3750
1900-O	75	175	375	525	975	15000
1900-S	50	125	225	375	700	8750
1901	45	100	225	375	600	4250
1901-O	100	250	525	725	1500	15000
1901-S	250	450	1000	1500	2750	18000
1902	50	100	225	375	600	4000

### 1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1902-O	75	150	375	450	875	9500
1902-S	75	200	425	525	975	8750
1903	50	100	225	375	625	9000
1903-O	75	175	350	425	775	8000
1903-S	75	150	300	450	900	5750
1904	50	100	225	375	600	5000
1904-O	125	325	550	675	1500	14000
1904-S	500	1250	3250	5250	12000	50000
1905	100	200	300	425	675	6000
1905-O	175	250	425	500	900	4750
1905-S	75	175	350	400	725	8500
1906	35	100	225	375	550	3250
1906-D	40	100	225	375	575	3500
1906-O	50	125	225	400	650	6250
1906-S	75	150	275	425	650	5250
1907	35	100	225	375	525	3250
1907-D	45	100	225	375	575	3250
1907-O	50	100	250	375	600	3250
1907-S	125	225	650	925	1750	12250
1908	35	100	200	375	525	3500
1908-D	40	100	225	375	550	3250
1908-O	40	100	225	400	575	3250
1908-S	100	175	425	525	1000	6000
1909	40	100	200	375	525	3250
1909-O	100	200	450	700	1250	5250
1909-S	50	125	300	450	750	4250
1910	125	225	375	500	775	3750
1910-S	50	125	250	425	825	6500
1911	35	100	200	375	525	3250
1911-D	50	125	225	375	575	3250
1911-S	50	125	250	425	725	5500
1912	40	100	200	375	525	3500
1912-D	40	100	225	375	550	3250
1912-S	50	125	300	400	725	4500
1913	275	500	850	1000	1500	5500
1913-D	65	125	300	400	625	4500
1913-S	75	150	350	475	900	4500
1914	350	625	950	1250	2250	9750
1914-S	60	125	275	400	775	4500
1915	300	400	675	900	1500	7000
1915-D	50	100	200	375	525	3250
1915-S	50	125	225	400	575	3250

### 1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1893	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1894	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1895	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1896	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1897	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1898	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1899	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1900	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1901	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1902	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1903	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1904	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1905	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1906	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1907	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1908	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1909	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1910	600	975	1250	2000	3500	9250
1911	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1912	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1913	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1914	600	1000	1250	2000	4250	10000
1915	500	975	1250	2250	4500	10000

### 1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	100	150	250	300	400	2250
1916-D	100	150	250	300	425	2750
1916-S	325	500	700	875	1500	7000
1917	18	25	60	90	150	1250
1917-D (obverse mint mark)	100	175	275	400	700	8250
1917-D (reverse mint mark)	60	150	325	575	1250	18500
1917-S (obverse mint mark)	200	400	800	1500	2750	22000
1917-S (reverse mint mark)	25	40	85	200	575	14500
1918	25	60	175	275	575	4000
1918-D	50	125	300	550	1500	25000
1918-S	20	45	100	225	600	18000

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## 1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1919	100	300	600	925	1750	8500
1919-D	125	400	1000	2000	6250	150000
1919-S	80	300	1000	1600	3000	-
1920	20	40	100	150	400	4800
1920-D	80	300	500	1000	1800	-
1920-S	30	100	300	500	1200	-
1921	300	1000	1750	3000	5000	-
1921-D	500	1000	2500	3000	6000	-
1921-S	250	1000	5000	7500	-	-
1923-S	40	100	500	800	1750	-
1927-S	20	50	200	400	1250	8500
1928-S	20	80	200	400	1250	9750
1929-D	20	40	100	200	400	3250
1929-S	20	30	100	200	500	3250
1933-S	20	25	80	250	600	3750
1934	20	20	25	30	60	525
1934-D	20	20	30	80	175	1500
1934-S	20	20	30	80	300	3600
1935	20	20	25	25	50	325
1935-D	20	20	30	60	150	2250
1935-S	20	20	30	100	250	2750
1936	20	20	20	25	60	250
1936-D	20	20	25	40	80	575
1936-S	20	20	25	50	150	1250
1937	20	20	20	25	50	250
1937-D	20	20	30	80	150	800
1937-S	20	20	25	60	125	700
1938	20	20	25	40	80	450
1938-D	60	100	150	200	500	1500
1939	20	20	20	25	40	175
1939-D	20	20	20	25	40	175
1939-S	20	20	25	50	150	350
1940	15	15	18	18	40	175
1940-S	15	15	18	18	40	350
1941	15	15	18	18	40	150
1941-D	15	15	18	18	40	150
1941-S	15	15	15	25	80	900
1942	15	15	18	18	35	150
1942-D	15	15	18	18	35	250
1942-S	15	15	18	18	35	450
1943	15	15	18	18	35	150
1943-D	15	15	18	20	40	225
1943-S	15	15	18	18	35	300
1944	15	15	18	18	35	150
1944-D	15	15	18	18	35	150
1944-S	15	15	18	18	35	450
1945	15	15	18	18	35	140
1945-D	15	15	18	18	35	140
1945-S	15	15	18	18	35	140
1946	15	15	18	18	35	140
1946-D	15	15	15	25	35	140
1946-S	15	15	18	18	35	140
1947	15	15	18	18	35	175
1947-D	15	15	18	18	35	150

## 1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1936	1000	2250	2500	2750	3500	15000
1937	425	550	650	775	950	2000
1938	400	475	525	650	825	1500
1939	350	425	475	600	750	1250
1940	-	400	450	550	625	1000
1941	250	375	425	475	625	1000
1942	250	375	425	500	625	1000

## 1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1840	400	450	725	1250	4250	8750
1841	350	425	675	975	2500	5000
1842	325	400	575	925	2250	5000
1843	325	400	575	925	2500	5000
1844	325	400	775	1500	4750	9500
1845	375	425	775	1750	8750	17500
1846	350	425	625	1000	2500	5000
1846-O	375	425	775	1500	7000	14500
1847	350	425	575	975	2750	5000
1848	475	675	1000	1750	4500	9000
1849	350	425	675	1000	2500	5000
1850	725	1000	1750	2750	6750	13500
1850-O	475	725	1500	3250	13000	25000
1851	10250	14750	20000	27250	40000	80000
1852	9500	12750	17000	26750	40000	75000
1853	425	625	1000	1500	3250	6250

## 1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1854	2250	2750	3750	5250	8750	17500
1855	1750	2250	3750	4750	7250	14500
1856	500	725	1500	3250	4750	9500
1857	500	725	1500	2750	4250	8750
1859	425	500	725	1500	2750	7250
1859-O	325	425	575	925	2250	5000
1859-S	525	825	1750	3250	12250	27250
1860	400	500	625	925	2250	5000
1860-O	325	425	575	875	2000	3750
1861	1000	1250	1500	3750	4750	7250
1862	1000	1250	1500	4250	5250	7250
1863	1000	1250	1500	2000	3250	6750
1864	475	675	975	1750	3250	8250
1865	450	625	1500	2250	3750	9500
1866	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1867	350	500	825	1250	2500	5750
1868	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1869	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1870	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1870-CC	1250	2250	4000	7750	25000	40000
1871	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1871-CC	4750	7000	15000	25000	75000	175000
1872	325	400	575	1000	2250	4750
1872-CC	4250	4750	8250	14500	27250	95000
1872-S	650	925	2000	3250	12000	35000
1873	400	425	575	1000	2250	4750
1873-CC	10750	18000	27250	40000	112000	175000

## 1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1840	12000	22000	30000	47500	75000	-
1841	-	-	70000	95000	175500	-
1842	18500	30000	55000	65000	90000	-
1843	-	32500	47500	65000	-	-
1844	-	-	-	90000	150000	-
1845	14000	30000	37500	47500	75000	200000
1846	12500	20000	30000	47500	150000	-
1847	13750	20000	25000	35000	65000	-
1848	13750	22500	32000	42500	70000	150000
1849	18500	25000	40000	50000	90000	175000
1850	13500	20000	30000	35000	67500	-
1851 restrike	22500	28000	35000	48000	70000	-
1852	30000	38000	42500	50000	80000	-
1852 restrike	28000	35000	40000	55000	90000	-
1853	25000	40000	52500	70000	130000	-
1854	12500	16500	20000	25000	55000	-
1855	10000	13000	18000	25000	50000	-
1856	6250	9000	12750	22000	40000	-
1857	5000	7750	12250	17500	35000	-
1858	10250	12500	16000	25000	42500	-
1859	2750	3500	5000	7500	20000	65000
1860	2500	3500	4750	7000	15500	65000
1861	2500	3500	5250	7000	16500	78000
1862	2500	3250	4750	7250	16750	65000
1863	2250	3500	5000	7000	18000	62500
1864	2500	3750	5250	7500	18000	57500
1865	2250	3500	5000	7250	17250	55000
1866	2250	3000	4000	6750	15000	48000
1867	2250	3000	4000	6500	15000	48000
1868	2250	3250	4000	7000	15000	45000
1869	2250	3000	4000	6750	15500	48000
1870	2000	3000	4250	6500	15500	50000
1871	2000	3250	4250	6750	15000	48250
1872	2250	3250	4250	7000	14500	50000
1873	2250	3250	4250	7000	15000	-

## 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1878 (8 feathers)	45	50	55	80	150	1800
1878 (7 feathers)	45	50	55	60	80	125
1878 (7/8 feathers)	45	50	55	80	125	3000
1878-S	40	45	50	55	60	400
1878-CC	100	110	115	125	300	2000
1879	40	45	50	55	60	800
1879-O	40	45	45	50	100	4000
1879-S	40	45	45	50	60	400
1879-S (reverse of 1878)	40	45	45	80	200	6000
1879-CC	175	300	800	2250	4000	-
1879-CC/CC	175	300	600	2000	4000	-
1880	35	40	45	45	55	800
1880-O	35	40	40	45	90	31750
1880-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1880-CC (80/79, flat breast)	675	725	825	875	975	4000

Continued on next page

## 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1880-CC (8/7, flat breast)	625	675	775	825	925	2800
1881	35	40	40	45	55	800
1881-O	40	40	40	45	55	1550
1881-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1881-CC	400	415	435	450	535	950
1882	35	40	40	45	55	625
1882-O	40	40	40	45	55	1725
1882-O/S	700	750	850	900	1000	-
1882-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1882-CC	105	108	125	155	220	525
1883	35	40	40	40	50	275
1883-O	35	40	40	40	50	225
1883-S	35	40	55	100	715	56000
1883-CC	105	108	125	130	220	625
1884	35	40	40	40	50	375
1884-O	40	40	40	40	50	200
1884-S	35	40	50	300	9100	265000
1884-CC	155	160	165	190	220	525
1885	35	40	40	40	50	200
1885-O	40	40	40	45	50	200
1885-S	35	50	65	105	265	2000
1885-CC	650	660	665	670	835	1250
1886	35	40	40	40	50	175
1886-O	40	50	50	80	1000	185000
1886-S	60	90	125	155	365	3500
1887	35	40	40	40	50	175
1887-O	35	40	40	45	70	2500
1887-S	35	40	40	45	145	2500
1888	35	40	40	40	50	250
1888-O	40	40	40	40	55	650
1888-S	200	205	210	350	575	3500
1889	35	40	40	45	55	400
1889-O	35	40	40	45	200	8000
1889-S	60	70	85	120	285	2200
1889-CC	1000	1400	3400	7450	26500	350000
1890	35	40	40	40	55	2750
1890-O	35	40	40	55	80	2925
1890-S	35	40	40	45	70	1400
1890-CC	105	110	145	215	485	5800
1891	35	40	40	45	70	9400
1891-O	35	40	40	45	195	9650
1891-S	35	40	40	45	70	1975
1891-CC	105	110	145	210	425	5625
1892	45	50	55	95	325	5950
1892-O	35	40	40	75	325	8500
1892-S	45	145	335	1850	46500	215000
1892-CC	215	310	515	775	1500	9750
1893	245	250	300	435	800	9600
1893-O	235	360	550	950	3600	200000
1893-S	4300	6175	9000	24000	110000	775000
1893-CC	335	715	1500	2725	4975	73000
1894	1600	1675	1800	1975	4125	44500
1894-O	55	55	100	285	1150	71000
1894-S	65	105	155	500	950	7350
1895-O	375	475	565	1250	16000	160000
1895-S	685	950	1400	1975	4425	28750
1896	40	40	45	45	55	275
1896-O	40	40	50	165	1800	175000
1896-S	45	60	235	875	1975	19750
1897	35	40	40	45	55	375
1897-O	35	40	50	105	950	72500
1897-S	35	40	40	45	80	675
1898	35	40	40	45	55	275
1898-O	35	40	40	45	50	200
1898-S	45	50	55	110	270	2700
1899	200	200	200	250	250	1250
1899-O	35	40	45	45	50	200
1899-S	45	50	60	155	450	2425
1900	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O/CC	50	60	100	185	310	1825
1900-S	45	50	55	85	350	1900
1901	50	55	110	375	2625	525000
1901-O	40	40	40	40	50	200
1901-S	40	40	50	210	550	3400
1902	40	40	45	45	65	535
1902-O	40	40	40	45	50	200
1902-S	115	155	210	300	415	3225
1903	50	50	55	60	70	350
1903-O	360	385	400	415	475	665
1903-S	125	215	400	1850	4250	12250

## 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1904	35	40	45	45	100	2925
1904-O	40	40	40	45	55	200
1904-S	50	85	215	600	1725	12000
1921	35	40	40	45	50	200
1921-D	35	40	40	45	50	425
1921-S	35	40	40	45	50	1750

## 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars Proofs

	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1878 (8 feathers)	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1878 (7 feathers)	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1879	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1880	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1881	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1882	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1883	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1884	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1885	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1886	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1887	1500	2000	3000	3250	3500	3750
1888	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1889	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1890	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1891	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1892	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1893	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1894	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1895	12000	18000	35000	40000	45000	50000
1896	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1897	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1898	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1899	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1900	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1901	900	1250	2250	2500	2750	3000
1902	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1903	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1904	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750

## 1921-1935 Peace Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1921	125	130	150	175	325	2500
1922	30	30	35	35	45	175
1922-D	35	35	35	40	50	650
1922-S	35	35	40	40	50	2500
1923	30	30	35	35	40	125
1923-D	35	35	35	40	80	1250
1923-S	35	35	35	40	50	5000
1924	30	30	35	35	40	125
1924-S	40	40	40	70	250	8000
1925	30	30	35	35	40	125
1925-S	40	40	40	50	100	-
1926	30	30	35	40	50	500
1926-D	30	30	30	40	80	900
1926-S	30	30	30	40	60	1000
1927	40	40	40	50	80	1750
1927-D	40	40	40	80	200	4750
1927-S	40	40	40	80	200	9000
1928	250	300	375	400	550	4000
1928-S	40	40	50	80	200	-
1934	40	40	50	60	120	750
1934-D	40	40	45	60	150	1750
1934-S	50	60	175	500	2000	8000
1935	40	40	50	60	80	725
1935-S	40	40	60	100	300	1500

## 1921-1922 Peace Dollars Proofs

	AU50	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1921 (satin)	25000	45000	55000	60000	65000	70000
1921 (matte)	25000	45000	55000	60000	65000	70000
1922 (matte)	75000	95000	105000	110000	115000	120000

## 1986-2015 Silver Eagles

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986	25	25	30	35	90	1000
1987	25	25	30	35	65	1750
1988	25	25	30	35	75	2250
1989	25	25	30	35	75	1500
1990	25	25	30	35	80	5750
1991	25	25	30	35	60	6000
1992	25	25	30	35	80	2000
1993	25	30	30	35	60	5750
1994	35	35	40	45	100	5750
1995	30	30	35	40	100	1250
1996	30	35	40	65	150	12250



**1986-2015 Silver Eagles**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997	25	30	35	35	85	1250
1998	30	30	35	35	70	2000
1999	30	30	30	35	60	32500
2000	25	30	30	35	55	9250
2001	25	30	30	35	55	1500
2002	25	30	30	35	50	325
2003	25	30	30	35	50	275
2004	25	30	30	35	50	275
2005	25	30	30	35	50	325
2006	25	30	30	35	50	125
2006-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	65	250
2007	25	30	30	35	45	125
2007-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	50	85
2008	25	30	30	35	50	90
2008-W (reverse of 2007)	375	375	400	425	550	1250
2008-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	50	100
2009	25	30	30	35	45	85
2010	25	30	30	35	45	80
2011	25	30	30	35	45	80
2012	30	35	40	40	50	75
2013	30	35	40	40	45	75
2014	35	35	40	40	50	75
2015	35	35	40	40	50	75

**1986-2015 Silver Eagles Proofs**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1986-S	30	30	35	40	75	450
1987-S	30	30	35	40	75	1000
1988-S	30	30	35	40	75	650
1989-S	30	30	35	40	75	400
1990-S	30	30	35	40	75	300
1991-S	30	30	35	40	80	550
1992-S	30	30	35	40	75	450
1993-P	60	65	70	75	90	2500
1994-P	70	70	75	80	175	2250
1995-P	65	70	70	75	100	425
1995-W	4000	4000	4000	4250	5500	35000
1996-P	30	35	40	40	75	425
1997-P	50	55	60	65	100	500
1998-P	30	35	40	40	70	250
1999-P	30	35	40	40	80	425
2000-P	30	35	40	40	75	425
2001-W	30	35	40	40	70	175
2002-W	30	35	40	40	70	150
2003-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2004-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2005-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2006-W	40	40	40	40	65	100
2007-W	30	35	40	40	65	100
2008-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2010-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2011-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2012	30	40	40	45	70	100
2013	30	40	40	40	70	100
2014	30	40	40	40	70	100
2015	30	40	40	40	70	100

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$10**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997	150	150	150	150	200	1250
1998	150	150	150	150	200	2500
1999	150	150	150	150	200	1500
2000	150	150	150	150	200	750
2001	150	150	150	150	200	400
2002	150	150	150	150	150	400
2003	150	150	150	150	200	575
2004	150	150	150	150	200	400
2005	150	150	150	150	200	275
2006	150	150	150	150	200	275
2006-W (burnished)	150	150	150	150	350	550
2007	150	150	150	150	200	275
2007-W (burnished)	150	150	150	150	225	375
2008	150	150	150	150	225	375
2008-W (burnished)	150	150	225	250	325	450

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$10 Proofs**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997-W	175	175	175	175	225	500
1998-W	175	175	175	175	225	550
1999-W	175	175	175	175	225	350
2000-W	175	175	175	175	225	325
2001-W	175	175	175	175	225	400
2002-W	175	175	175	175	225	325
2003-W	175	175	175	175	225	375

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$10 Proofs**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
2004-W	350	350	350	350	400	625
2005-W	175	175	175	175	225	550
2006-W	175	175	175	175	225	300
2007-W	200	200	200	200	225	325
2008-W	250	250	250	250	300	525

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$25**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997	375	375	375	375	550	2500
1998	375	375	375	375	425	2000
1999	375	375	375	375	500	5500
2000	375	375	375	375	425	1000
2001	375	375	375	375	425	2250
2002	375	375	375	375	425	650
2003	375	375	375	375	425	600
2004	375	375	375	375	425	525
2005	375	375	375	375	425	550
2006	375	375	375	375	425	550
2006-W (burnished)	475	475	475	475	625	950
2007	375	375	375	375	425	525
2007-W (burnished)	375	375	375	375	450	625
2008	375	375	375	375	425	525
2008-W (burnished)	475	475	475	475	575	1000

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$25 Proofs**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997-W	375	375	375	375	450	575
1998-W	375	375	375	375	500	600
1999-W	375	375	375	375	500	525
2000-W	375	375	375	375	475	525
2001-W	375	375	375	375	500	575
2002-W	375	375	375	375	450	525
2003-W	375	375	375	375	475	575
2004-W	575	575	575	600	750	1000
2005-W	375	375	375	375	500	675
2006-W	375	375	375	375	500	550
2007-W	375	375	375	375	475	525
2008-W	500	500	500	500	600	1000

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$50**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997	700	700	750	800	1000	4500
1998	700	700	700	725	950	12000
1999	700	700	700	750	1000	-
2000	700	700	700	700	925	-
2001	700	700	700	725	875	-
2002	700	700	700	700	850	1500
2003	700	700	700	700	800	1250
2004	725	725	725	725	800	1250
2005	725	725	725	725	800	1000
2006	700	700	700	700	775	1000
2006-W (burnished)	750	750	775	775	850	1250
2007	725	725	725	725	775	1000
2007-W (burnished)	825	825	825	825	975	1250
2008	700	700	700	700	775	1000
2008-W (burnished)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2000

**1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$50 Proofs**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997-W	700	700	700	700	900	1250
1998-W	700	700	700	700	900	1000
1999-W	700	700	700	700	900	1000
2000-W	825	825	825	825	900	1000
2001-W	750	750	750	750	950	1250
2002-W	800	800	800	800	900	1000
2003-W	800	800	800	800	875	1000
2004-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250	1500
2005-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250
2006-W	700	700	700	700	800	1000
2007-W	700	700	700	700	800	1000
2008-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250	2000

**1997-2015 Platinum Eagles \$100**

	<b>MS65</b>	<b>MS66</b>	<b>MS67</b>	<b>MS68</b>	<b>MS69</b>	<b>MS70</b>
1997	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	10500
1998	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	-
1999	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	-
2000	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	-
2001	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	-
2002	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	7500
2003	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	5500
2004	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	2750
2005	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	2750
2006	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250
2006-W (burnished)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2500
2007	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250

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## 1997-2015 Platinum Eagles \$100

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
2007-W (burnished)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2500
2008	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250
2008-W (burnished)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500
2014-W	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500
2015-W	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500

## 1997-2015 Platinum Eagles \$100 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	4000
1998-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
1999-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2750
2000-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2001-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	3500
2002-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2003-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	3500
2004-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	3500
2005-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	3250
2006-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2007-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2250
2008-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2750
2009-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500
2010-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2000
2011-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2000
2012-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2250
2013-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2014-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2250
2015-W	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1907 (high relief)	7500	9250	11250	12500	17500	62500
1907 (roman numerals (wire rim)	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	-
1907 (roman numerals, flat rim)	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	-
1907 (arabic numerals)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	-

## 1813-1834 Capped Head Half Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1813	4500	5500	6750	9000	12000	20000
1814/3	5000	6000	7250	9500	20000	40000
1815	90000	120000	165000	185000	370000	540000
1818	5000	6000	7250	10000	20000	40000
1818 STATESOF (reads as one word)5000	6000	7250	10000	20000	45000	
1818 (5D over 50)	5000	6000	7250	10500	25000	50000
1819	18000	30000	45000	60000	90000	-
1819 (5D over 50)	27500	32500	45000	60000	90000	140000
1820 (curved base, small letters)	5000	6750	10500	12750	18000	40000
1820 (curved base, large letters)	5000	6500	8000	10000	20000	40000
1820 (square base, large letters)	5000	6500	7750	9000	18000	30000
1821	15000	30000	50000	60000	145000	215000
1823	8000	9250	14500	15000	25000	50000
1824	15000	20000	30000	40000	70000	125000
1825/1	15000	20000	30000	40000	70000	125000
1826	9000	14000	18000	25000	40000	70000
1827	17000	20000	30000	35000	60000	90000
1828/7	40000	60000	100000	125000	250000	430000
1829 (large date)	18000	30000	70000	90000	180000	335000
1829 (small date)	40000	70000	140000	165000	275000	460000
1830 (small 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1830 (large 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1831 (small 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1831 (large 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1832	240000	275000	375000	525000	-	-
1833 (large date)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1833 (small date)	18000	25000	35000	40000	90000	145000
1834 (plain 4)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1834 (crosslet 4)	20000	27500	37500	45000	90000	120000

## 1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1908 (w/o motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1908-D (w/o motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	10500
1908 (w/motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	17000
1908-D (w/motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	6000
1908-S	2500	3000	3750	5500	12000	55000
1909	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	45000
1909/8	1650	1700	1875	1900	2500	47250
1909-D	1650	1650	1650	1825	3250	46000
1909-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	6500
1910	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	9500
1910-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4000
1910-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	9500
1911	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	22500
1911-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2750
1911-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	5750
1912	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	28000

## 1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1913	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	55000
1913-D	1650	1650	1650	1650	1750	6500
1913-S	1650	1650	1750	2000	2250	40000
1914	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	25000
1914-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3500
1914-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2750
1915	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	30000
1915-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3250
1916-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3750
1920	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	85000
1920-S	10000	15000	22500	31000	52000	300000
1921	18000	30000	45000	58000	115000	690000
1922	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4750
1922-S	1750	1750	2000	2000	2500	50000
1923	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4750
1923-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1924	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1924-D	1650	1750	2500	2750	5250	92500
1924-S	2000	2250	2500	2500	4750	215000
1925	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1925-D	2250	2500	3000	3750	5500	110000
1925-S	2500	2750	3500	5000	10500	175000
1926	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1926-D	6000	8000	12000	14000	18000	220000
1926-S	1750	2250	2250	2500	3000	30000
1927	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1927-D	-	-	-	480000	650000	2000000
1927-S	4750	7000	12000	15000	27500	185000
1928	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1929	5500	7500	12000	16000	22500	92000
1930-S	15000	20000	32500	52500	75000	220000
1931	9000	12000	17000	22500	37500	115000
1931-D	9000	15000	18000	24000	38000	138000
1932	9000	14000	17500	22000	30000	110000

## 1907-1915 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1908	15000	22000	32000	48000	95500	200000
1909	15000	24000	35000	58000	110000	235000
1910	15000	24000	35000	56000	105000	225000
1911	15000	22000	32000	48000	100000	190000
1912	15000	22000	32000	48000	98000	265000
1913	15500	24000	35000	50000	100000	265000
1914	15500	24000	35000	53000	110000	265000
1915	15500	25000	36500	57000	100000	275000

## 1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold

	MS63	MS60	AU50	XF40	VF20	F12
1907 (wire edge, w/periods)	50000	30000	25000	22500	20000	15000
1907 (rolled edge, w/periods)	125000	90000	60000	55000	50000	40000
1907 (no periods)	3750	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908 (w/o motto)	5000	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908-D (w/o motto)	7250	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908 (with motto)	2500	1000	975	950	925	875
1908-D (with motto)	7250	1250	975	950	925	785
1908-S (with motto)	12750	3250	1250	1250	1250	900
1909	4250	1000	1000	950	900	850
1909-D	7250	1500	1000	1000	1000	875
1909-S	8250	1500	975	950	900	850
1910	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1910-D	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1910-S	10000	1500	975	950	900	850
1911	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1911-D	40000	9500	2250	1500	1250	950
1911-S	12750	2750	1000	1000	1000	875
1912	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1912-S	9000	2000	975	950	900	850
1913	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1913-S	35000	6500	1250	1250	1250	900
1914	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1914-D	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1914-S	9500	2000	975	950	900	850
1915	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1915-S	18000	4500	1250	1250	1000	875
1916-S	8000	1500	1250	1000	1000	875
1920-S	100000	50000	25000	20000	15000	10000
1926	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1930-S	50000	30000	20000	15000	15000	10000
1932	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1933	325000	250000	150000	100000	60000	45000



## 1908-1915 Indian Head Eagles Gold Proofs

	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1908	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1909	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1910	6750	7250	10000	12000	15000	18000
1911	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1912	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1913	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1914	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1915	6750	7250	10000	12000	15000	18000

## 1988-2014 Gold Eagles \$5 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1988-P	-	-	-	-	185	325
1989-P	-	-	-	-	185	325
1990-P	-	-	-	-	185	275
1991-P	-	-	-	-	185	275
1992-P	-	-	-	-	185	275
1993-P	-	-	-	-	185	250
1994-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
1995-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
1996-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
1997-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
1998-W	-	-	-	-	185	300
1999-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2000-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2001-W	-	-	-	-	185	400
2002-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2003-W	-	-	-	-	185	300
2004-W	-	-	-	-	185	225
2005-W	-	-	-	-	185	225
2006-W	-	-	-	-	185	225
2007-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2008-W	-	-	-	-	185	300
2010-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2011-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2012-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2014-W	-	-	-	-	185	250
2015-W	-	-	-	-	185	250

## 1988-2015 Gold Eagles \$10 Quarter Ounce Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1988-P	-	-	-	-	475	650
1989-P	-	-	-	-	475	675
1990-P	-	-	-	-	475	700
1991-P	-	-	-	-	450	600
1992-P	-	-	-	-	475	700
1993-P	-	-	-	-	500	825
1994-W	-	-	-	-	475	650
1995-W	-	-	-	-	475	650
1996-W	-	-	-	-	475	725
1997-W	-	-	-	-	475	725
1998-W	-	-	-	-	450	650
1999-W	-	-	-	-	500	750
2000-W	-	-	-	-	500	725
2001-W	-	-	-	-	500	775
2002-W	-	-	-	-	450	750
2003-W	-	-	-	-	425	600
2004-W	-	-	-	-	475	625
2005-W	-	-	-	-	475	625
2006-W	-	-	-	-	450	550
2007-W	-	-	-	-	450	550
2008-W	-	-	-	-	475	675
2010-W	-	-	-	-	475	575
2011-W	-	-	-	-	450	600
2012	-	-	-	-	450	575
2013	-	-	-	-	450	600
2014	-	-	-	-	450	575
2015	-	-	-	-	400	500

## 1986-2015 Gold Eagles \$25 Half Ounce Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1987-P	-	-	-	-	950	1500
1988-P	-	-	-	-	975	1500
1989-P	-	-	-	1000	1250	4750
1990-P	-	-	-	1000	1250	5500
1991-P	-	-	-	-	950	1500
1992-P	-	-	-	-	975	1500
1993-P	-	-	-	-	1000	15000
1994-W	-	-	-	-	950	1500
1995-W	-	-	-	-	950	1250
1996-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
1997-W	-	-	-	-	900	1500
1998-W	-	-	-	-	875	1250
1999-W	-	-	-	-	875	2250
2000-W	-	-	-	-	900	1000
2001-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000

## 1986-2015 Gold Eagles \$25 Half Ounce Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
2002-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2003-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2004-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2005-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2006-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2007-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2008-W	-	-	-	-	875	1250
2010-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2011-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2012-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2013-W	-	-	-	-	875	1000
2014-W	-	-	-	-	950	1000
2015-W	-	-	-	-	750	900

## 1986-2015 Gold Eagles \$50 One Ounce

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986	-	-	-	-	1500	3500
1987	-	-	-	-	1500	3750
1988	-	-	-	-	1500	5500
1989	-	-	-	-	1500	20000
1990	-	-	-	-	1500	4250
1991	-	-	-	-	1500	6000
1992	-	-	-	-	1500	5000
1993	-	-	-	-	1500	3750
1994	-	-	-	-	1500	22000
1995	-	-	-	-	1500	3750
1996	-	-	-	-	1500	5750
1997	-	-	-	-	1500	3750
1998	-	-	-	-	1500	3500
1999	-	-	-	-	1500	3250
2000	-	-	-	-	1500	2500
2001	-	-	-	-	1500	3000
2002	-	-	-	-	1500	2500
2003	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2004	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2005	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2006	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2006-W (burnished)	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2007	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2007-W (burnished)	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2008	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2008-W (burnished)	-	-	-	1500	2000	2250
2009	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2009 (Ultra High Relief)	-	-	1500	2500	2750	3250
2010	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2011	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2011-W (burnished)	-	-	-	1500	1750	2250
2012	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2012-W (burnished)	-	-	-	2000	2250	2750
2013	-	-	-	-	1500	2000
2013-W (burnished)	-	-	-	-	1500	2250
2014	-	-	-	-	1500	2250
2014-W (burnished)	-	-	-	-	1500	2500
2015	-	-	-	-	-	1500

## 1986-2013 Gold Eagles \$50 One Ounce Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2250
1987-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2400
1988-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2400
1989-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2450
1990-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2500
1991-W	-	-	-	-	1750	3500
1992-W	-	-	-	-	1650	3000
1993-W	-	-	-	-	1800	4100
1994-W	-	-	-	-	1750	2500
1995-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2500
1996-W	-	-	-	-	1750	3000
1997-W	-	-	-	-	1700	2500
1998-W	-	-	-	-	1700	3900
1999-W	-	-	-	-	1800	3500
2000-W	-	-	-	-	1750	2500
2001-W	-	-	-	-	1750	3600
2002-W	-	-	-	-	1750	2500
2003-W	-	-	-	-	1750	2400
2004-W	-	-	-	-	1750	2400
2005-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000
2006-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000
2006-W (reverse proof)	-	-	-	-	2750	4000
2007-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000
2008-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2250
2010-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000
2011-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2300
2012-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000
2013-W	-	-	-	-	1650	2000

## Semi-Key Lincoln Specials!

We just purchased a dealer's stock of Semi-Key Lincolns. Take advantage of these special prices.

	AG	Good	VG	Fine	VF
1910-S	\$6.95	\$12.95	\$17.50	\$21.50	\$27.50
1911-S	24.50	47.50	54.50	59.50	62.50
1912-S	11.50	19.50	22.50	27.50	46.50
1913-S	6.95	9.95	14.95	19.50	32.50
1914-S	11.50	22.50	26.50	29.50	37.50
1915-S	8.95	17.50	22.50	28.50	31.50
All Six Coins	\$67.50	\$119.50	\$149.50	\$174.50	\$224.50

## Identical Six of a Kind Eights



We offer a series 2009 \$1.00 notes from District 12 (San Francisco, California) and a series 2013 \$10.00 note from District 2 (New York, New York) that have identical serial numbers starting with six consecutive 8's followed

by two spares other than eight. We offer both Crisp Uncirculated notes for only...  
**\$49.50**

## AU Franklin Halves

1949-S	\$29.50	1951-S	\$17.95
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## Choice BU Franklin Halves

	MS-63 or better.		
1951-S	\$31.50	1956	\$19.50
1954-D	18.95	1961-D	18.50
1955	19.95		

## A Canadian Civil War Token?



Actually no, but these 19th century Canadian bank tokens were struck for the same reason as United States Civil War tokens - A shortage of copper coinage. Just as Civil War tokens circulated as money in the U.S., these tokens circulated within the Canadian Provinces. Dated in the early to mid-1800's, these tokens all grade Good or Better. We just purchased a large collection of over 500 Canadian Bank tokens, which we have sorted into the following mixtures. These always sell out, so don't delay your order!

One Token ...	\$8.95
Five Different Tokens ...	\$39.50
Ten Different Tokens ...	\$74.50
Twenty Different Tokens ...	\$139.50

## BU Buffalo Nickels

	All MS-60 or better		
1936	\$14.95	1937	14.95
1936-S	27.50	1937-S	27.50

## One Ton of Foreign Coins

Mixed foreign coins by the pound are probably one of our best sellers. However, we have bought too much. We have just purchased over a ton (2,000 pounds) of mixed foreign coins. This mixture includes coins from countries all over the globe. We need to sell these coins in bulk and we need to sell them quick. Buy now and receive FREE of charge, a genuine ancient coin with each 10 pound purchase.

10 Pounds with 1 Free Ancient ...	\$129.50
20 Pounds with 2 Different Free Ancients ...	\$239.50
30 Pounds with 3 Different Free Ancients ...	\$329.50

## Almost Uncirculated Roman Bronze Coins



These nice, Almost Uncirculated bronze ancient coins are sharply struck and well centered. We have a very limited quantity of three different emperors. Don't delay your order as these coins will sell quickly!

Gratian (367-383 A.D.) ...	\$49.50
Valens (364-378 A.D.) ...	\$29.50
Valentinian I (364-375 A.D.) ...	\$29.50
All three coins (Save \$19.00!) ...	\$89.50

## Kaiser Wilhelm II Commemorative



This Choice AU/BU Prussian two mark 90% silver coin commemorates the 25th anniversary of the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II. The obverse depicts the Kaiser in full uniform. The reverse design shows the crowned imperial eagle with a shield on its breast. We offer this one year type coin for only.....

**\$49.50**

## Good Mercury Dimes

1921	\$47.50	1921-D	\$59.50
Both for ... \$99.50			

## In Memory of St. Stephen



This large 36MM silver coin dated 1938 was minted in Budapest to commemorate "Hungary's Greatest King", Saint Stephen, who ruled from 1001-1038. During his reign, he established the Kingdom of Hungary, encouraged Christianity as a religion and abolished tribal divisions. He was also famous for his generosity and righteousness. We offer this five Pengo coin in Choice AU/UNC condition. A total of 600,000 coins were minted beginning on August 12, 1938 but many were recalled and melted by the Hungarian Government during WWII. We offer this scarce silver coin for only...

**\$29.50**

## WWII German P.O.W. Camp Currency



only have ten sets available. Your cost on a two note set is only...

In many of the prisoner of war camps within WWII Germany, the main unit of barter was cigarettes, however in some camps German P.O.W. currency was issued. Known as "lagergeld," which translates "camp money", these notes were issued by the High Command of German Military Forces (Oberkommando Der Wehrmacht). This P.O.W. camp money was given out to the captured Allied officers only. Other ranks did not receive these allowances. Since the possession of real German currency was forbidden within the camp, these P.O.W. notes were the only accepted paper money "currency". Due to a very fortunate purchase, we are able to offer two different note denominations, a one Reichspennig and ten Reichspennig. Used from 1939-1945, these Crisp Uncirculated notes are extremely scarce. We

**\$79.50**

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# IMPERFECT Gentlemen



## Who Deserves a Place on U.S. Currency?

by Ron Meyer

**A**ndrew Jackson has a reprieve. Resisting pressure to remove Jackson's portrait from the \$20 bill, U.S. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew has assured Jackson's continued membership in the exclusive "Group of 7"—the seven famous American men currently depicted on the nation's paper money.

Lew announced in June that a woman—yet to be named at this writing—will appear on the \$10 bill starting in 2020—not on the \$20 bill, as activists had aggressively sought. He further announced that the \$10 bill's current occupant, Alexander Hamilton, won't be displaced entirely. Instead, the Treasury will issue two different bills of that denomination—one with Hamilton's image, the other with the likeness of the woman—and both will circulate simultaneously.

Until this year, relatively few Americans knew very much about Jackson, the seventh U.S. president, beyond the fact that the \$20 bill bears his portrait—and some didn't even know *that*.

GETTY IMAGES

Everything changed dramatically, however, when activists launched a campaign to get a woman portrayed on U.S. paper money and targeted the \$20 as their bill of choice.

Somewhere along the way, the movement became a campaign not only to put a woman *on* the \$20 bill but also to get Andrew Jackson *off* the bill because of what some saw as his serious shortcomings—notably his role in relocating Indian tribes from Southeastern states to reservations west of the Mississippi River and his ownership of slaves.

There's no doubt that Jackson had his flaws—though many of his actions simply reflected views that were common during the time he lived, from 1767 to 1845. But what about the other six men depicted on current U.S. paper money—four of them former U.S. presidents and two others who were important Founding Fathers, but never held the nation's highest office?

None of them has faced the concentrated criticism leveled at Jackson during recent months, but all had faults that could make them subject to similar attacks if critics chose to target them.

In short, nobody's perfect.

Might some of the other men now being honored on U.S. paper money—all of whom have been there since 1929—be targeted by similar personal attacks in years to come, perhaps with the objective of freeing up “canvases” for other deserving women? It seems unlikely. But then, who foresaw the vilification of Jackson?

Let's take a closer look at these men and see where determined detractors might find fault.

### George Washington (\$1 bill)

Could anyone seriously attack the Father of Our Country? Any case against Washington would probably rest on slavery. The man who led the Continental Army to victory in the Revolutionary War and then set standards for the presidency owned slaves most of his life.

To many Americans today, a slave owner has no right to be honored on *anything*, let alone our currency. But is it really fair to apply 21<sup>st</sup>-century standards to 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century patriots living in accordance with the mores of that period?

In 1743, when Washington was 11, he inherited 10 or 11 slaves following his father's death. When he died in 1799, 318 slaves lived on his Mount Vernon estate in Virginia.

Under Virginia law at the time of Washington's death, he owned 123 of the Mount Vernon slaves. The rest belonged to either his wife, Martha, or Martha's oldest son, Daniel Custis Jr. They had inherited them from Martha's first husband.



**Any case raised against George Washington would probably rest on the fact that he was a slave owner.**

Washington has been labeled a racist by people who judge him by present-day values. But so far, no one has found a written record in which he explicitly said that blacks were innately inferior to whites, another common view at the time.

His views on slavery were contradictory and changed over time.

As a young man, he accepted the common Southern view that slavery was a normal part of society and that most slaves were happy and content with their lives. Washington accepted the concept of white privilege, and he demanded work from his slaves in return for their “keep.”

Washington's views on slavery began to change when he came in contact with Northern abolitionists. Shortly before his death, he spoke about slavery being the gravest danger to the nation, and he made it clear that if the South tried to end the Union over slavery, he would side with the North.

In his will, he granted freedom to his own slaves—but not until after Martha's death, since some of his slaves had married some of hers and he didn't want to break up families.

### Thomas Jefferson (\$2 bill)

Unlike Washington, Jefferson, who appears on the \$2 bill and five-cent piece, did not free his slaves after his death. But also unlike Washington, Jefferson took action against slavery during his life.

In his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson accused the British of first imposing slavery on the 13 colonies and later urging the slaves to rebel against their masters.

In 1778, with the Revolutionary War still being fought, Jefferson led a drive in the



**Perhaps the biggest stain on Thomas Jefferson's reputation was his relationship with one of his female slaves.**

Virginia legislature to ban the importation of slaves into that jurisdiction.

As president on Dec. 2, 1806, he denounced the international slave trade and called for its criminalization on the earliest possible date: Jan. 1, 1808, as outlined in the U.S. Constitution.

On March 2, 1807, the House and Senate passed a bill banning the importation of slaves. Jefferson signed the bill that same day. At the time, many members of Congress, and possibly even Jefferson himself, thought the law would lead to the end of slavery.

Jefferson claimed that he opposed slavery most of his 83 years, but his own records show that he owned about 650 slaves during his life and about 170 in the late 1790s.

Nearly all historians have pointed out the contradiction between what Jefferson said about slavery and what he did not do with his own slaves. Historian James W. Loewen said Jefferson “wrestled with slavery, even though in the end he lost.”

Perhaps the biggest stain on Jefferson's reputation was his relationship with Sally Hemings, the slave woman he probably impregnated. Hemings was three-quarters European and one-quarter African.

She was with Jefferson when he was minister to France in 1787. Most historians have suggested that Jefferson and Hemings began having sex in Paris or at Monticello after Jefferson returned to Virginia.

Hemings had six children, four of whom survived to adulthood. The children lived in the mansion at Monticello—not the humble slave quarters—and Jefferson freed them as they came of age. Three of the four, being seven-eighths white, lived in white society.

So why didn't Jefferson practice what he



preached and free his own slaves? Historians note that in Jefferson's time, upper-class Virginians measured wealth in terms of the amount of land and the number of slaves they owned. Had Jefferson freed his slaves, he would have gone broke and eventually would have lost his land.

### **Abraham Lincoln (\$5 bill)**

Could anyone dig up enough dirt on "Honest Abe" to get him removed from the \$5 bill or the cent—or possibly both? Unlike Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and even Ulysses S. Grant and Benjamin Franklin, Lincoln never owned a slave, and his Emancipation Proclamation led to freedom for more than 4 million slaves.

But before Lincoln became president, he ran as the Republican candidate for a U.S. Senate seat in Illinois. His opponent was Democratic Sen. Stephen A. Douglas.

The leading issues of the day were slavery and race. Lincoln opposed slavery—but according to his own words, he did not see blacks as the equal of whites.

In one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, he said this:

*"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."*

By today's standards, this was a blatantly racist statement.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September 1862, applied only to slaves in areas under control of the Confederacy. It did not free slaves in border states that never left the Union: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

Many scholars agree that Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a rallying cry for the Union and to head off any possibility that Britain or France would aid the Confederacy. Even though both of those nations had become anti-slavery, both also coveted trade with the South. Britain, which had a large textile industry, bought huge amounts of Southern cotton.

Like Jefferson, Lincoln flirted with the idea of colonizing freed slaves. He focused on British Honduras (now Belize) and British Guyana (now just Guyana). He apparently had serious doubts about the



**Abraham Lincoln opposed slavery, but did not consider blacks the equals of whites.**

possibility of free blacks and whites living together peacefully in the United States.

Considering all these facts, was Lincoln the Great Emancipator or just another politician who said and did whatever he needed to say and do to achieve his goals? And although he opposed slavery, did he see blacks as entitled to the same rights as whites?

Lincoln was a 19<sup>th</sup>-century man, and the views he expressed on race were common in his day but are abhorrent today. Lincoln also was both an idealist and a pragmatist. If one of his motivations in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation was to stave off aid to the Confederacy, it can be seen as a shrewd step in preventing a possible Confederate victory or long-term stalemate, both of which would have extended the life of slavery.

### **Alexander Hamilton (\$10 bill)**

As much as any Founding Father, Alexander Hamilton's résumé seems beyond reproach. Hamilton was George Washington's chief aide during the American Revolution. After the 13 colonies gained their independence, he became the most powerful voice in explaining and promoting the new Constitution. He did this in conjunction with James Madison and John Jay in the *Federalist Papers*. He also founded the Federalist Party. Federalists, including Washington, advocated a strong central government.

Hamilton had a superior intellect. Washington was aware of his abilities and appointed him as first secretary of the Treasury, a post in which he devised most of Washington's economic policies. Hamilton successfully argued for having



**Alexander Hamilton featured in one of the first sex scandals in the new government.**

the federal government fund the states' debts and establish a national bank and a tariff system. He also advocated trade with Britain. Hamilton created first the Bank of New York and then the Bank of the United States. He also is credited with creating the U.S. Mint and winning adoption of the decimal system as the basis for U.S. coinage.

So how could anyone argue against such an accomplished American? Consider the following:

Hamilton was born in Charlestown, the capital of the island of Nevis in the British West Indies. He not only was born outside the United States, but also out of wedlock. His mother was Rachel Faucette, a married woman of partial French descent, and his father was James Hamilton, the son of a Scottish nobleman.

Hamilton's father abandoned Rachel and his two sons, James Jr. and Alexander, and they moved to St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, then ruled by Denmark. Rachel supported her family in St. Croix by keeping a small store in Christiansted, but she died in 1768.

Alexander became a clerk at an import-export company. He excelled in this work and educated himself. In 1772, while still in his teens, he wrote an essay about a hurricane that devastated Christiansted, which was published in the *Royal Danish-American Gazette*.

Community leaders were impressed, and sent Hamilton to the American colonies for an education. Eventually, he graduated from Kings College, which today is Columbia University in New York City.

In 1791, Hamilton became embroiled in one of the first sex scandals involving a

major figure in the new government.

While in Philadelphia, Hamilton, 34, was approached by a woman named Maria Reynolds, who was 23. She said she and her daughter had been abandoned by her husband, James, and she needed money to return to New York City.

Hamilton agreed to help her and delivered the money later that night. As he himself later confessed: "I took the [money] out of my pocket and gave it to her. Some conversation ensued from which it was quickly apparent that other than pecuniary consolation would be acceptable."

Hamilton and Reynolds began a three-year affair. James Reynolds knew of the affair and allowed it to continue so he could blackmail Hamilton.

Hamilton paid Reynolds more than \$1,000 over several years to continue sleeping with Maria. But when Reynolds, a swindler, became entangled in a separate scheme involving back pay intended for Revolutionary War veterans, he tried to use his knowledge about Hamilton's affair to bargain his way out of his own troubles.

Reynolds knew Hamilton would have to choose between revealing his affair with Maria or admitting complicity with a scheme in which he had no part.

Congressional investigators James Monroe and Frederick Muhlenberg were the first to hear of this possible corruption. They could have gone to Washington, but they confronted Hamilton instead.

Hamilton admitted his affair and turned over Maria's love letters.

The letters proved Hamilton's innocence in the speculation scandal. Because his confession was made in confidence, his involvement with Maria was not made public. Monroe and his colleagues assured Hamilton that the matter was settled.

But Monroe sent the letters to his close friend Jefferson, a self-described nemesis of Hamilton. Five years after receiving them, Jefferson used the knowledge to start rumors about Hamilton's private life. The final straw came in 1797, when James Callender obtained the letters and printed them in his newspaper.

Callender revived the bogus corruption charges against Hamilton.

The final blemish on Hamilton's reputation took place in 1804, when Vice President Aaron Burr ran for governor of New York. Hamilton, who disliked Burr and thought him unfit for office, supported Burr's opponent, who won.

Then an Albany newspaper published a letter from a doctor in which the doctor told of the "despicable opinion" Hamilton had expressed about Burr. Burr, who blamed his defeat on Hamilton, challenged his rival to a duel. Hamilton accepted. The two men faced off in Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton's bullet missed Burr, but Burr's bullet hit Hamilton in the abdomen. He died the next day in New York City.



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Andrew Jackson has been vilified for his role in the forced migration of Indians.

### Andrew Jackson (\$20 bill)

"Old Hickory" has been dragged through so much mud in the last year that it might take a century to scrape it all off.

First, Jackson owned slaves. When he bought the Hermitage, his Tennessee homestead, in 1804, it was a cotton farm in Nashville. When he died in 1845, it was a self-sufficient plantation with about 150 slaves, none of whom Jackson freed in his will. This was common, however, among prosperous Southerners at the time.

More than his ownership of slaves, those who want Jackson removed from the \$20 bill have focused on his Indian-removal policies, which greatly affected the Cherokees, who had tried to adopt European culture and economic models.

The tribes lived in what is now the Southeastern United States for centuries before the arrival of Europeans. Jackson, who took office in 1829, wanted them removed, arguing that the only way to ensure their survival was to relocate them to federal lands west of the Mississippi River. He pointed to the near-extinction of Northeastern tribes, such as the Delaware and Lenape, that did not adopt European culture or assimilate.

Jackson rejected the idea that Indian tribes could be separate nations within a state and therefore exempt from state laws. So he pushed Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

The act allowed the federal government to negotiate with tribes, which were to cede their land in exchange for land in the West. In theory, the tribes were supposed to negotiate, but in practice they were pressured to cede their land.

Most Cherokees were forced onto the Trail of Tears. The march cost many lives, although an accurate number has never been determined.

Aside from his slave ownership and Indian policies, Jackson engaged in many fights and duels. On one occasion, he



Ulysses S. Grant was known for his occasional drinking binges.

was involved in a brawl with politician Thomas Hart Benton and his brother, Jesse Benton. Jackson was shot in the shoulder and arm by Jesse, but he survived those wounds.

Finally, the "common people" who attended Jackson's inauguration trashed the White House. They became so rowdy and destructive that Jackson had to flee out a kitchen door.

All this notwithstanding, Jackson's total legacy is imposing. He was a man of action acclaimed as a hero in the War of 1812 and a strong, steady leader in his eight years as president. And, although he hailed from the South himself, he vigorously resisted early calls for secession by Southern leaders.

### Ulysses S. Grant (\$50 bill)

The man who led the Union to victory on the battlefield and later served as the nation's 18<sup>th</sup> president definitely had his shortcomings. And anyone who wants him booted off the \$50 bill could make a substantial case.

First, Grant occasionally went on drinking binges. But he was not an alcoholic, as some of his contemporary critics charged. As a young Army officer in 1852, he was transferred to Army posts in Oregon and later California, but he didn't have enough money to take his family. His isolation and loneliness led to drinking binges. Worse yet, Grant had little tolerance for alcohol and became drunk easily.

In 1854, Grant got into an argument with his commander over allegations of drunkenness. The commander demanded that he resign, threatening a court-martial. Grant resigned two months later.

Grant then returned to Missouri, his wife's home state, and took up farming on land his father-in-law gave him. He didn't make a profit, so he bought a slave in 1858. But in 1859, he went bankrupt.

From 1858 to 1861, Grant tried and





# COIN CAPSULE:

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

# 1921

## Peace Returns, but Brings Recession with It

**T**he year was 1921, and the decade that would become known as “The Roaring ’20s” was already off to a rumbling start.

Three years after fighting ended in 1918, the United States formally declared the Great War (now known as World War I) officially over with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The historic declaration of peace inspired the creation of a new silver dollar bearing the word “Peace” on its reverse.

Three years after fighting ended in 1918, the United States formally declared the Great War (now known as World War I) officially over with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The historic declaration of peace inspired the creation of a new silver dollar bearing the word “Peace” on its reverse.

The so-called “Peace dollar” debuted late in the year and replaced George T. Morgan’s long-running Liberty Head silver dollar, which was first minted in 1878 and enjoyed one last hurrah in 1921 after a 17-year hiatus.

The silver dollar had returned from near-

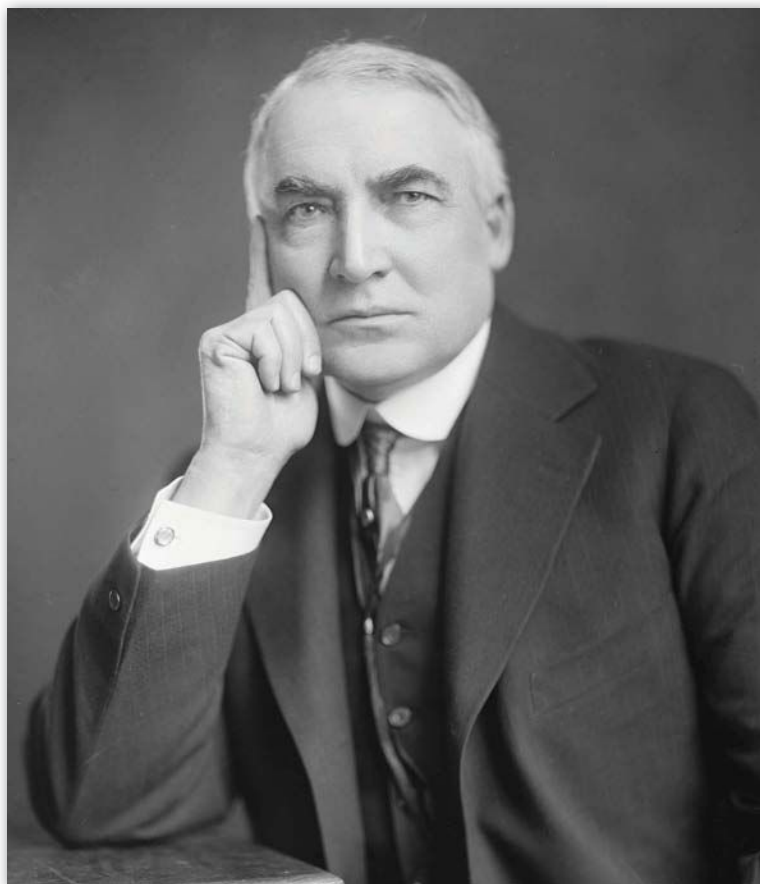
ly two decades of retirement due to the passage in 1918 of the Pittman Act, which required the United States to produce millions of silver dollars to replace up to 350 million “cartwheels” that would be melted into bullion under the act. Nearly 260 million silver dollars were melted and sent for \$1 per ounce to Great Britain, which in turn converted much of the bullion into silver rupees for India.

The same amount of new silver bullion was purchased from U.S. mines at the per-ounce rate of \$1, which represented a huge premium for American mining firms at a time when the general price of silver

was closer to 70 cents per ounce and, in March 1921, was just 53 cents.

This *de facto* federal subsidy to the American mining industry was in place from 1920 through 1933 and was a major provision of the Pittman Act, sponsored by Sen. Key Pittman from the silver-mining state of Nevada.

While the resurrection of the silver dollar was certainly linked to legislation, the groundswell of support for the new Peace dollar was fueled by the nation’s desire for international calm after the tumultuous and bloody period marked by the Great War.



President Warren G. Harding’s legacy includes signing the 1921 Federal Highway Act, creating the Bureau of the Budget, and transitioning the United States out of wartime.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was dedicated on November 11, 1921.



While there weren't many cars on the road in 1921, many of them were Ford Model-Ts. This Ford assembly plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was pumping out Model-Ts on a daily basis.

**THE ROAD TO WORLD** peace was a controversial matter for some on Capitol Hill. Massachusetts Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge did not want to bind the United States to international regulations stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles or the charter of the League of Nations, a peacekeeping organization similar in structure to the future United Nations.

Lodge was particularly opposed to any commitments that would obligate the United States to send troops to war without congressional approval, particularly in cases where military action would not necessarily benefit American interests.

Lodge fiercely opposed President Woodrow Wilson's blueprint for maintaining international peace, which he summed up in 14 points—one of which supported the League of Nations.

While Lodge was worried about foreign affairs and willing to support an international peace treaty, he rebuffed any calls to join an international governing body, such as the League of Nations, which would have had jurisdiction as to when and where U.S. military forces would be deployed.

President Wilson suffered a stroke in 1919 and was largely unable thereafter to publicly defend his policies or pursue vicious debates with Lodge. Meanwhile, the Massachusetts senator turned public opinion against the ailing president, whose popularity waned amid a growing recession, nationwide fear of war and concerns by the large populations of Irish Catholics and German-Americans who generally desired U.S. neutrality during the Great War.

**REPUBLICAN WARREN G.** Harding was inaugurated as president on March 4, 1921, following a contentious 1920 election that focused on postwar matters, international treaties and President Wilson's policies.

Wilson's declining health kept the incumbent Democrat from running for a third term in office and former Republican President Theodore Roosevelt had died in 1919 following a period of poor health, leaving two relative unknowns from Ohio as the leading presidential candidates for their respective parties.

Harding rose to the presidency from the Senate, while his running mate, Calvin Coolidge, had served as governor of Massachusetts. The pair handily fended off Democratic presidential hopeful James M. Cox, who was governor of Ohio, and his running mate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by capturing 37 states and 60 percent of the popular vote in the first presidential election in which women





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were allowed to vote in all 48 states.

Harding strongly opposed joining the League of Nations and favored an independent resolution that would not obligate the United States to the multinational terms drafted in the Treaty of Versailles, which supported the international peace-keeping organization.

With the United States still technically at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, a joint resolution was hammered out by Sen. Philander C. Knox and Congressman Stephen G. Porter, both from Pennsylvania. The Knox-Porter Resolution was

passed by Congress on July 1, 1921, and was signed by Harding the following day at the estate of New Jersey Sen. Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen in Raritan, New Jersey. America's involvement with World War I finally was over.

Unlike President Wilson, who was closely involved with international affairs, Harding left most foreign policy matters in the hands of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes. Hughes had once served as a Supreme Court justice and had been the GOP candidate for president in 1916, and he provided critical diplomacy skills

PUBLIC DOMAIN



**Heavyweight champ Jack Dempsey pummeled Georges Carpentier to win the first \$1 million prize in boxing.**

when negotiating a plan for Great Britain to repay its war debts to the United States and in talking with leaders in Germany after the war-torn European nation requested a reduction in the reparations it had to pay.

On the domestic front, Harding signed the Federal Highway Act of 1921, which provided \$162 million for improving the nation's highway system. Harding would later proclaim that the "motor car reflects our standard of living and gauges the speed of our present-day life."

Harding died of an apparent heart attack on Aug. 2, 1923 while on a trip to San Francisco, after serving little more than half his term. Though his presidency was overshadowed by criminal wrongdoings committed by members of his Cabinet, the 29<sup>th</sup> president left a modest legacy by increasing federal hiring, supporting the agricultural industry, advocating equal rights for black Americans, creating the Bureau of the Budget and moving the nation beyond a war footing.

**ADOLF HITLER** was becoming a popular public speaker in Germany in the early 1920s. The Austrian-born World War I veteran had joined the German Workers' Party in 1919, and the group became known as the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, the following year.

On July 29, 1921, a 32-year-old Hitler was publicly introduced as Führer of the Nazi Party following a landslide victory in a vote by the group's members. Hitler

would use his highly visible platform to rail against Marxists, Jewish people and the Treaty of Versailles, the last of which, lacking official endorsement by the United States, arguably had little credibility in the world community.

To the east, Soviet Russia was slamming its iron fist as the Red Army invaded the nation of Georgia with the aim of overthrowing the country's social-democratic government and installing a Bolshevik regime. The occupation was part of a larger attempt by the Soviets to reclaim territories that once belonged to the Russian Empire, which existed for nearly two centuries until the Russian Revolution of 1917.

There were many other geopolitical events in 1921, including the founding of the Spanish Communist Party in Spain and the National Fascist Party in Italy, the start of the Communist Party of China, and the crowning of King Faisal I of Iraq.

**WITH A FLURRY OF** international news covering the front pages of newspapers across the United States, it might have gone unnoticed by most Americans in 1921 that there were fewer new coins in their pockets and purses. This was largely due to the deepening postwar recession, which reduced the need to mint huge quantities of new coins, particularly dimes, quarters and half dollars.

However, the requirements of the Pittman Act resulted in the production of nearly 87 million Morgan silver dollars—the first to be minted since 1904. With the Mint's operations focused on making silver dollars, the production of other silver denominations suffered.

For coin collectors, 1921 represents key-date or semi-key issues for "Mercury" dimes, Standing Liberty quarters and Walking Liberty half dollars. Meanwhile, the San Francisco Mint produced an anemic 1,557,000 Buffalo nickels that year, though the Philadelphia Mint was able to roll out a respectable 10,663,000 pieces.

The Lincoln cent, which was a significant part of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century commerce in good economic times and bad, was struck to the relatively robust tune of 54,431,000 pieces in 1921, counting the collective efforts of both the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

**AS FOR GOLD COINAGE**, only the Saint-Gaudens double eagle (\$20 gold piece) was produced in 1921, with 528,500 pieces being made, all at the Philadelphia Mint—a rather typical mintage figure for double eagles of that era.

However, the vast majority of 1921 double eagles were melted in the 1930s after

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25-S	26	27	28	28-D	29	29-D	29-S
30	30-D	30-S	31	34	34-D	35	35-D
35-S	36	36-D	36-S	37	37-D	37-S	38
38-D	38-S	39	39-D	39-S	40	40-D	40-S
41	41-D	41-S	42	42-D	42-S	43	43-D
43-S	44	44-D	44-S	45	45-D	45-S	46
46-D	46-S	47	47-D	47-S	48	48-D	48-S
49	49-D	49-S	50	50-D	50-S	51	51-D
51-S	52	52-D	52-S	53	53-D	53-S	54
54-D	54-S	55	55-D	55-S	56	56-D	57
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the nation abandoned the gold standard, and no hoards have since been found. According to the major third-party coin-grading services, only 150 or so are known to exist today, making this coin extraordinarily scarce.

While the U.S. Mint didn't strike any gold commemorative coins in 1921, there were a few new commemorative silver half dollars to keep coin hobbyists busy. These included the 1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary, 1921 Missouri Centennial and 1921 Alabama Centennial halves.

The 1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar, designed by Boston sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin, includes the dual dates 1620-1920 on the reverse under the *Mayflower*, the ship in which the first Pilgrims sailed during their voyage to the New World.

The 1921 Missouri Centennial halves were executed by Robert Aitken and come in two types: those with "2\*4" in the field, signifying that Missouri was the 24<sup>th</sup> state to enter the Union, and a version of the coin without "2\*4."

The Alabama Centennial halves were designed by Laura Gardin Fraser and also were made in two types: one displaying "2x2" to symbolize the state as the 22<sup>nd</sup> to join the Union and the other without the characters.

Numismatists regard the 1921 Alabama Centennial half dollar as historically significant because it was the first U.S. coin to portray a living person: then-Gov. T.E. Kilby, who is pictured in a jugate bust profile alongside the state's first governor, William Wyatt Bibb.

BESIDES AFFECTING COIN production at the U.S. Mint, the recession of 1920-21 was hitting many Americans in the pocketbook during that period. The recession, which officially lasted from January 1920 through July 1921, was caused mainly by a rough transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime basis and shifts in monetary policy.

By some estimates, the unemployment rate was as high as 11.7 percent in 1921, a year when young men returning home from military duties overseas were still integrating into the labor force.

Unlike many other periods of economic downturn, this recession was characterized not by inflation, but rather by deflation. The Department of Commerce reported an overall 18-percent decrease in prices and a drop of 36.8 percent in wholesale pricing, marking the steepest drop since the American Revolutionary War.

The average employed American was earning around \$1,500 in 1921, or roughly the same amount of money as it would have cost to buy a modest Sears catalog



Franklin Roosevelt contracted polio in 1921 at the age of 39. Despite his debilitating condition, he would successfully run for president 11 years later.

Craftsman home that year. A Model-T Ford could be bought for about \$350 and a gallon of gas was 11 cents. A first-class postage stamp went for two cents, a loaf of bread cost 10 cents and \$4.75 could buy either a nice pair of men's shoes or a woman's designer hat.

With radio just emerging on the commercial market, most Americans who were looking for home audio entertainment turned to either pianos, which started at about \$500 for a Gulbranson Player model, or phonographs, which could be played on the \$225 Victor-Victrola 110.

"APRIL SHOWERS" WAS one of the biggest hit songs of 1921. It was introduced to the public in the Al Jolson Broadway musical "Bombo." Other top songs included Irving Berlin's "All By Myself," Jerome Kern's "Look for the Silver Lining," the "Wabash Blues" by Isham Jones and His Orchestra and "There'll Be Some Changes Made" by Benton Overstreet and William Blackstone.

"Bombo" was one of the hottest shows on Broadway. Jolson was the star of the musical, which showcased dozens of songs, including "The Barber in Seville,"



The first Peace dollars were struck late in 1921 and featured a high-relief design motif.

"California, Here I Come" and "Toot, Toot, Tootsie." Other top Broadway productions included "Lilies of the Field," "Shuffle Along," "Sally" and "The Ziegfeld Follies of 1921."

*The Royal Book of Oz* became the 15<sup>th</sup> book in the iconic L. Frank Baum series. Written entirely by Ruth Plumly Thompson, *The Royal Book of Oz* was the first Oz title written after Baum's death in 1919. This Oz installment dives into the origins of the Scarecrow and his connections with an underground kingdom known as the Silver Islands.

Another top-selling series, *Anne of Green Gables*, spawned *Rilla of Ingleside*, by Lucy Maud Montgomery. Other popular titles published in 1921 included *Crome Yellow*, by Aldous Huxley, Virginia Woolf's *Monday or Tuesday*, and the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *Alice Adams*, by Booth Tarkington.

**THE SPORTS SCENE** in 1921 kicked off on Jan. 1 with the University of California trouncing Ohio State in the Tournament East-West football game, the forerunner of the Rose Bowl. Berkeley's California Golden Bears shut out the Buckeyes 28-0.

Behave Yourself threw caution to the wind as jockey Charles Thompson rode the colt to victory in the Kentucky Derby on May 7. Some 90,000 spectators saw Jack Dempsey pound Georges Carpentier in Jersey City, New Jersey, on July 2 in the first \$1 million fight, which was promoted as the "Battle of the Century."

Also in early July, Bill Tilden claimed the Wimbledon men's championship for the United States when he clobbered South Africa's Brian Norton. France kept the women's Wimbledon tennis trophy from the U.S. when Suzanne Lenglen defeated Elizabeth Ryan.

The New York Giants pummeled the New York Yankees, 5 games to 3, in

the World Series, claiming Major League Baseball's championship on Oct. 13. It was the first World Series broadcast on radio.

**THE PITTMAN ACT**, which was enacted on April 23, 1918, sought to pay off trade differences with silver, build U.S. silver reserves for coinage and commercial use, assist foreign governments at war against U.S. enemies and help stabilize the price of silver bullion.

Another major goal of the legislation was to conserve gold, which became subject to heavy speculation during World War I and wasn't used for any U.S. coinage from 1916 through 1919.

The production of Morgan silver dollars in 1921 helped replace the 270,232,722 million older "cartwheels" that were melted under the new law. As the Treasury had destroyed the old Morgan dollar dies in 1910, new master dies were required to strike the 1921 Morgans.

In all, 86,730,000 Morgan dollars were struck in 1921, with 44,690,000 coming from the Philadelphia Mint, 20,345,000 originating in Denver and 21,695,000 being pumped out by the San Francisco branch mint.

Given the need for producing new silver dollars under the Pittman Act, it is highly conceivable the Morgan dollar would have lived well beyond 1921 if not for the signing of the Knox-Porter Resolution that brought the Great War to an official end for the United States. The yearning for peace inspired the creation of a new silver dollar design that would become known as the "Peace dollar."

**THE CAMPAIGN FOR** a silver dollar commemorating peace is usually traced back to Frank Duffield, who published an article on the matter in the November 1918 issue of *The Numismatist*, the official

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monthly journal of the American Numismatic Association. In the article, Duffield proposed that a victory coin be “issued in such quantities it will never become rare.”

Nearly two years later, well-known numismatist Farran Zerbe wrote a paper that was read during the 1920 ANA convention in Chicago. Zerbe advocated vigorously for the creation of a “Peace Coin” and argued that if “we gave our silver dollars to help win the war, we [should] restore them in commemoration of victory and peace.”

Numismatic scholar Walter Breen remarked that Zerbe’s proposal represented “the first time that a coin collector ever wielded enough political clout to influence not only the Bureau of the Mint but Congress as well.”

The Peace dollar was never officially approved by Congress, but it didn’t have to be. The Coinage Act of 1890 authorized the Treasury to redesign a coin 25 years after its original issuance without congressional approval, and this paved the way for the birth of the Peace dollar in 1921, 43 years after the Morgan dollar—the coin it would replace—was first issued.

**THE PEACE DOLLAR** was designed by Italian-American sculptor Anthony de Francisci, whose wife, Teresa, served as the model for the portrait of Miss Liberty on the coin’s obverse. In all, 1,006,473 Peace dollars were struck in the last four days of 1921, and the new coin was released into circulation on Jan. 3, 1922.

Lines of people stood outside the subtreasury building in New York City to purchase the new coin, which some critics described as the “flapper dollar” because of its youthful-looking Miss Liberty. According to one *Wall Street Journal* reader, she appeared to be mouthing “Say, lissen!”

In an editorial commentary in the February 1922 issue of *The Numismatist*, the Peace dollar received generally positive reviews, though with a few critiques.

“At first glance,” one critic wrote, “it would appear that the artist’s idea of rays of light indicating the coming of peace has been somewhat overdone, both sides of the coin showing many diagonal or straight lines. Had these been softened or made less conspicuous, the general appearance of the coin would have been improved.”

The review went on to say: “The lips of the female are slightly parted, giving the face the appearance of astonishment.”

A comparison of Liberty’s likeness on the Peace dollar was made by one observer with Liberty’s appearance on the Indian



The Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar was one of three U.S. commemorative half dollar struck in 1921, including the Missouri Centennial and Alabama Centennial half dollars.



A total of 54,431,000 Lincoln cents were struck in 1921 between the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

Head eagle (\$10 gold piece). The observer concluded that “the profile of the dollar in general is better than that of the \$10.”

One comment in the article was eerily prescient: “The new Peace dollar carries the word ‘Peace,’ and unless changed by special act of Congress it will appear on them for twenty-five years, even though we should be engaged in one or half a dozen wars during that time.”

Prophetic words indeed, as by 1946, 25 years after the debut of the Peace dollar, World War II had just come to an end.

**THE SPANISH LINER SS Santa Isabel** sank off Villa Garcia, Spain, killing 244, on Jan. 2, 1921. A British R-38 dirigible being tested for the U.S. Navy exploded on Aug. 24 over the town of Hull, England, killing 44 of the crewmembers aboard. A dire famine in the Volga and Ural River regions of Russia caused some 6 million deaths from the spring of 1921 through 1922.

In August, 39-year-old Franklin Delano

Roosevelt, months removed from the long and unsuccessful 1920 presidential election campaign, learned he had contracted the crippling viral disease polio. While he would never again walk unassisted, he refused to let paralysis ruin his life. He became the nation’s 32<sup>nd</sup> president in 1933 and led the United States through the Great Depression and World War II.

The first Miss America pageant was held on Sept. 7 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Margaret Gorman of Washington, D.C., became the first woman to wear the coveted crown.

Founded in Wichita, Kansas, White Castle cooked its very popular hamburgers for the first time on Sept. 13. It would become a major restaurant chain, mainly throughout the Central and Northeastern parts of the United States.

On Nov. 11, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery was unveiled during an Armistice Day ceremony.

Hollywood star Roscoe “Fatty” Arbuck-

le stood trial beginning in November on manslaughter and rape charges following the death of actress Virginia Rappe. Arbuckle would be cleared of those charges in 1922, but the scandal destroyed his Hollywood career. A decade later, he would find work as a director and star in a series of short films, but he died soon thereafter in 1933 of a heart attack at the age of 46.

**WHILE THE MINT** supplied the United States with a healthy stream of new silver dollars and a small but significant output of cents, nickels, dimes quarters, halves and double eagles, it also was producing millions of coins for foreign countries. These included gold, silver, copper and nickel coinage for the nations of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Indochina, Peru and Venezuela.

In an era roughly a decade before it became the vogue to lock Lincoln cents, Buffalo nickels, Mercury dimes and other circulation finds into coin boards, the numismatic community was still largely preoccupied with collecting gold coins, early type coins, ancient and foreign coins and pattern pieces. Many of these coins would end up not in coin albums but in coin cabinets, which were still widely used at that time.

Meanwhile, older U.S. coins were selling for what seem today like paltry sums. An uncirculated 1805 Capped Bust half eagle (\$5 gold piece), for example, sold for \$25. An 1836 plain-edge Gobrecht silver dollar pattern was advertised for \$23.50. A 1793 Liberty Cap large cent in Very Good condition was available for \$20. And common Seated Liberty dollars in Very Fine could be purchased for just \$1.40.

Though the issuance of the Peace dollar in 1921 marked the completion of the artistic renaissance in U.S. coinage that began with the striking of the first Saint-Gaudens double eagle in 1907, Liberty Head ("Barber") coins and even some Seated Liberty coinage continued to turn up in pocket change.

On the paper currency side, large-size Federal Reserve notes, widely referred to as "horse blankets," were still in use. Large-size paper money earned this affectionate slang reference because of the bills' large dimensions. They measured  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, or about 40 percent larger than today's U.S. currency.

Series 1928 U.S. currency, first released to the public on July 10, 1929, was the first with standardized designs and features. These "small-size" notes measured the current size of 6.14 inches by 2.61 inches.

The 1921 ANA convention was held in Boston, the same city and year in which, interestingly, electronic retailer Radio Shack was founded.

**THE COINS OF** 1921 rank high on many numismatic want lists. While the 1921 Morgan dollar remains widely available in mint condition for under \$50, the first-year Peace dollar, with its high-relief design, sells for around \$325 in MS-60.

The 1921 commemorative half dollars range from about \$200 for an MS-60 specimen of the Pilgrim half dollar to \$775 apiece for Missouri halves with "2\*4" in the field. Plain Missouri half dollars in MS-60 sell for \$625, while 1921 Alabama halves with the "2x2" inscription and plain fields sell for \$340 and \$230, respectively.

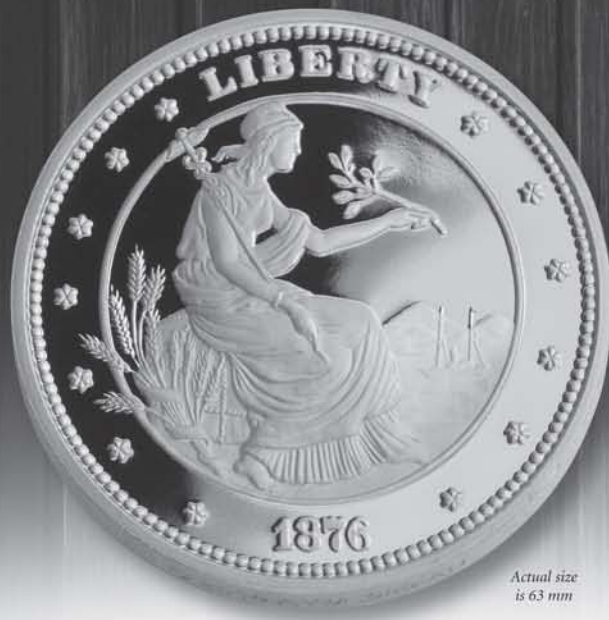
Other U.S. coins from 1921 are typically categorized as key dates or semi-keys and normally cost more than their common-date counterparts.

While the coinage of 1921 is largely scarce and certainly obsolete, some of the news headlines from the period seem highly familiar nearly a century later.

Controversies over international peacekeeping treaties still cloud Capitol Hill, while economic uncertainty and fears about war continue to consume the public.

History clearly has a way of repeating itself. But perhaps heeding the lessons of the past can ensure a brighter future. ☺

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Banners on the front of the American Numismatic Association Headquarters in Colorado Springs advertise special museum exhibits.

## The ANA's Home at the Foot of Pikes Peak

by Tom DeLorey

Over the years, I have lived in three very interesting “coin towns.” These disparate communities were Sidney, Ohio, while working for *Coin World*; Colorado Springs, Colorado, while working for the American Numismatic Association (ANA); and the metropolitan Chicago area, while working for two different coin dealers.

Chicago has been the site of many ANA conventions, from the first one in 1891 to the last three, most of them hosted by the venerable Chicago Coin Club. It also was the home of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* for many years before being sold to the company that owned *Coin World*. (I even wrote for it in its last year, but that is not what killed it.)

TOM DELOREY



One of the amazing rarities in the Harry C. Bass Jr. Collection currently on loan to the ANA Museum is this 1870-S \$3 coin, part of the only complete collection of \$3 gold pieces in the world.



A giant coin press built in 1873 for the Carson City Mint is now on display on the front porch of the ANA building.

After retiring, I moved back to Colorado Springs for the climate, the scenery and the mountains. But the fact that it is a great coin town did not weigh against it.

The city has two very active coin clubs—the Colorado Springs Numismatic Society (CSNS) and the Colorado Springs Coin Club (CSCC), which meet monthly and co-host an annual coin show held between the two sessions of the ANA Summer Seminar. Many students and instructors attend the show.

The city is also home to a small numismatic supper club that meets once a month for good fellowship.

The CSNS sponsors an exhibit award named for a prominent local numismatist, the Al C. Overton Memorial Exhibit Award for general numismatic exhibits. Named for the noted cataloger of Bust half dollars from 1794 to 1836, who lived in Pueblo just to the south of us, it has been awarded annually since 1972.

Both clubs co-sponsor the William C. Henderson Memorial Exhibit Award for exhibits and/or program talks featuring Western Americana in general or Colorado numismatic history in particular.

I first met Bill Henderson as a student at the 1976 ANA Summer Seminar, where he was our tour guide on a field trip to Cripple Creek and Victor. His knowledge of the region was encyclopedic, and he was well known for his collection of Leshar dollars issued in Victor.

able to work a major show and still sleep in my own bed at night—but unfortunately, the Springs doesn't have a big enough venue for that show any more.

The ANA moved to Colorado Springs in 1967 after existing for decades essentially out of a suitcase owned by the executive secretary of the organization. Members mailed their dues to the treasurer who, in 1965, lived in Washington, D.C. He passed the information on to the executive secretary, who lived in Phoenix. One of them kept the membership list and mailed out the membership cards, but I don't remember which one that was any more.

The editor of *The Numismatist* was located in Chicago, but the advertising manager was in Newport, Arkansas. The library and the librarian were located in Lincoln, Nebraska, while the association's museum collection (including such baubles as a 1928 matte-proof Hawaiian half dollar received in that year) was in storage in Washington, D.C. under the watchful eye of Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli—who, in addition to being the ANA's official curator was also curator of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

The ANA came to Colorado Springs in 1967, despite having no prior connection here, because of the persistent efforts of Bill Henderson. Bill was mayor of Colorado Springs from 1959 to 1963 and a longtime advocate of municipal growth. He also owned a bank and was part of the team that helped bring the Air Force Academy to Colorado Springs in the 1950s.

**BILL CAME TO THE** 1961 ANA convention in Atlanta and proposed, on behalf of the city, that the ANA buy an existing building near the Broadmoor Hotel as a national headquarters for a whopping \$250,000.

The association liked the idea, but had no capital with which to buy the building. In hindsight, this was probably a good thing, since the building in question, then called the Petite Trianon, was a three-story private mansion built in 1908 in imitation of the Palace of Versailles.

Think of a large stone white elephant totally unsuitable for a secure museum. The mansion was being offered for sale by an order of nuns, which had been given the building for free to use as a retreat house a decade earlier, and which couldn't make a go of it.

However, the ANA liked the idea of a national headquarters, and began a building fund drive. Collectors donated duplicate coins from their collections that were auctioned off at the annual convention, and other fundraisers also contributed to the cause. As the building fund grew and the goal came within sight, work began in 1966 on selecting a site for a national headquarters.

Several cities around the country were considered, and the top contenders were Omaha, Nebraska and Colorado Springs. After considering the incentive packages put forward by the two cities, the ANA Board of Governors decided to accept an offer for a free piece of land next to an art museum in Omaha.

However, after a design had been drawn up and building permits applied for, it was discovered that the parcel of land

**I WAS PRESIDENT OF** the CSNS back in the early 1980s when we hosted one of the ANA's "midwinter conventions" out by the Broadmoor Hotel. It was nice to be





The Edward C. Rochette Museum, within the ANA Headquarters, is showing a fascinating “Treasures of the Deep” exhibit.

was significantly smaller than had been described—literally smaller than the building designed to fit on it. Going to Plan B, the ANA asked Colorado Springs to resubmit its offer.

There was at the time a block of old houses (one of them the postbellum home of Mrs. Jefferson Davis) on Cascade Avenue, between Colorado College and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. Each had bought some of the properties with the hope of someday building there—but as in the game of Monopoly when no player can acquire all the properties of any one color, both their building plans were stymied.

Fortunately, the El Pomar Foundation was able to cut a deal whereby it purchased all of the properties in question, sold one consolidated section back to the FAC so that it could expand, sold another consolidated section back to the college so that it could construct its music building and sold a third consolidated section in the middle to the college with the understanding that it would lease that property to the ANA for \$1 per year for 99 years, with an option to renew for another 99 years. After that, the property and the building revert to the college.

**FORMER ANA Executive Director** Ed Rochette once told us how there was a stack

of crisp \$1 Silver Certificates in the ANA vault, once part of a consecutive pack of 100, and how every year he would take the next note off of the stack, place it in an envelope, walk it over to the president of the college and formally present it to him to pay the ANA's rent for another year.

The president would then take the note to a small safe, open it and place the note in consecutive order with the previous notes, which were slowly being restacked. He didn't say what would happen to the 100<sup>th</sup> note, but I would bet that Colorado College ends up with it!

Once there, the ANA led a relatively quiet life, with several visitors per day to the library and the museum.

The museum had begun in the basement with a fairly basic type set of U.S. coins mounted in cases on the walls, two of each to show the obverse and the reverse—and a funny thing happened at the museum's dedication.

The collection had depended for completion on donations over the decades, causing some areas to be strong and others weak, and there were literally only two Indian Head eagles (\$10 gold pieces) in the collection at that time. One was a common-date coin and the other was the very rare 1933.

Rather than display such a rare coin openly and risk tempting a thief, the cura-

tor used the common-date coin to illustrate the obverse design and the 1933 to display the reverse. He figured that if nobody knew it was the rare date, worth several thousand dollars even then, nobody would be especially motivated to go after it.

Well, it so happens that a new reverse hub was made at the Mint for the 1933 eagle coinage, and a sharp-eyed collector can identify the date from just the reverse. Such a collector, who happened to own a 1933 \$10 himself, attended the museum opening and loudly demanded to know why such a rare coin was being displayed facedown.

As the collector was also one of the governors of the association and had some say in the matter, the coin was soon returned to the ANA's safety deposit box for security's sake and a common-date coin was donated for the exhibit.

**TODAY, THE MUSEUM** has a tremendous display of rare coins almost all year 'round, except for times when some of the rarities are displayed at the ANA conventions. It includes not one but two 1804 silver dollars—the Cohen-DuPont Class I specimen and the Idler-Bebee Class III specimen.

The late Aubrey E. Bebee was especially generous to the ANA: He also donated



A Clark, Gruber & Co. “PIKES PEAK GOLD” \$10 coin, struck in Denver in 1860, shows a fanciful view of the peak.

one of the five known 1913 Liberty Head nickels plus a large U.S. paper money collection whose 900-plus notes include many great rarities.

The ANA owns a very nice 1776 Continental dollar and a dekadrachm of Syracuse by the artist Euainetos. Recent large-scale theme exhibits have included the money of the Civil War era (complete with a cannon!) and the current “Treasures of the Deep” display.

There is also the aforementioned 1933 gold eagle—and if the Langbord family succeeds in gaining possession of its ten 1933 double eagles, I might dream that someday one of *those* will end up in the museum as well. But not now.

**ANOTHER GREAT TREASURE** of the ANA is its annual Summer Seminar program, which draws collectors from all over the country to either attend a class or perhaps teach one. I took the class on counterfeit detection in 1976 and taught it for several years starting in 1979.

Just this week, I sat in on the course for a while for old times’ sake. Many Young Numismatists are enabled to attend the Summer Seminar by scholarship programs offered by various state and local numismatic organizations.

Back when I was teaching Seminar classes, one of the great privileges we enjoyed was a floor tour of the Denver Mint, where we were able to handle actual coin dies, walk among working coin presses and run our hands through hoppers of just-struck coins. The “No Free Samples” rule was strictly enforced!

Alas, workplace safety rules (we didn’t even wear safety goggles, for heaven’s

sake!) forced the students off of the floor and up onto the catwalk tour offered to regular visitors, and eventually the Denver Mint field trip was discontinued. You can take the catwalk tour while in Denver, but be sure to check with the mint well in advance.

You can also visit Cripple Creek and Victor while in the area. Cripple Creek, which was a sleepy little former mining town when we visited there in 1976, now offers gambling and has lost some of its charm, but the road there is much better than it was, thanks to the gambling revenue. The scenery is still nice, and the descendants of the donkeys set free when the mines shut down still wander the town freely.

If you aren’t claustrophobic, take the Mollie Kathleen Mine Tour, descending 1,000 feet underground in an ancient double-decker mining elevator. Wear good walking shoes to explore the tunnels, and be sure to get your sample of genuine gold-bearing ore before re-boarding the elevator.

**FINALLY, BE SURE TO** go up Pikes Peak if you can, via either the Cog Railway or the Pikes Peak Toll Road. I prefer the latter, as the views are much more spectacular, but some people find the 500-foot drop-offs a bit unsettling. Fill up your car with premium gas before you go up, and be sure to come down in low gear to keep your brakes from overheating too much.

Pikes Peak is featured on some of the most famous territorial gold pieces struck in our gold rush days, made by Clark, Gruber & Co. up in Denver. “Pikes Peak or Bust” was the slogan of the miners—though, for a long time, the bulk of the mining was just west of Denver.

The U.S. Treasury bought Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1862 to convert the company’s headquarters into a U.S. mint, but because of the Civil War the project was put on hold, and a new mint building did not open until 1906.

“Piker’s Peak” was the slogan of a 1910 satirical token produced by the irascible Thomas L. Elder, whose issues I once cataloged in the ANA’s magazine. The token was prophetically lettered “A.N.A.S.S.o.” on the side of Pikes Peak.

Elder’s feud with the ANA is long forgotten, but the ANA remains at the foot of Pikes Peak—at least as long as that stack of Silver Certificates holds out! ☺



The Harry C. Bass Jr. Collection, currently on loan to the ANA, contains a staggering selection of U.S. pattern coins.



# Coinage Kids

by Marcy Gibbel

## Kennedy Half Dollar Varieties

**C**hances are, you or someone in your family has an accumulation of Kennedy half dollars. Chances are, too, that most of those halves aren't worth more than a few dollars over melt value. But that doesn't mean that they aren't worth collecting.

On Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy lost his life to an assassin. The Franklin half dollar series was only 15 years old at the time, and an 1890 law required Congressional approval for any design changes.

That didn't stop Mint Director Eva Adams from demanding new half dollar designs within a few days of Kennedy's death. The authorizing legislation passed Dec. 30, 1963, and proof coins were struck Jan. 2, 1964.

With those first proofs came the first of many varieties of Kennedy half dollars. A few of the major varieties are described and pictured here.



**NORMAL HAIR**



**ACCENTED HAIR**

**1964 Heavily Accented Hair Proof:** These coins show a pronounced "V" shape in the hair, right above the ear, and the bottom left serif of the "I" in LIBERTY is broken. Both the 1964 Accented Hair and Normal Hair varieties are highly sought after and particularly prized in higher grades with Deep Cameo contrast.



**1964 and 1964-D 90 percent silver:** More than 400 million of these coins were struck for circulation. Numerous doubled die obverse, doubled die reverse and re-punched mint mark varieties exist.



**1974-D Doubled Die Obverse:** From 1971 through 1974, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints produced business strikes, while proofs came out of San Francisco. There is a 1974-D doubled die obverse that is quite popular with collectors.



**1965-67 Special Mint Sets:** The Mint did not issue proofs during these years. The coins in these Special Mint Sets did not have mint marks and they were not as deeply mirrored or sharply struck as the 1964 proofs. Early prooflike strikes with Cameo or Deep Cameo designations are rare treasures.



**1776-1976 dual-dated Bicentennial:** These were struck as business strikes, proofs and special 40 percent silver coins for collectors. The 1976 and 1976-D clad issues were business strikes. The 1976-S was issued in clad proof and 40 percent silver BU and proof.



**1968-D and 1968-S proofs:** Mint marks were restored in 1968, but on the coin's obverse. The 1968-D half dollars were the only business strikes produced bearing that date. The 1968-S proofs were the first ones struck in San Francisco bearing an "S" mint mark.



**2008-P and 2008-D:** The Mint stopped producing Kennedy half dollars for circulation in 2002, but it still offers collector coins. Looking for a 21st-century, low mintage coin? The 2008-P and 2008-D coins have a production of 1.7 million pieces each. That makes them the lowest-mintage half dollars since the 1938-D Walking Liberty.



**1970-D:** The key to the series, only 2.15 million coins were issued in Mint sets. This coin is in demand in all grades, but it is rare in MS-66 and extremely rare in anything higher.



**50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary special collectibles:** Last year marked the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1964 Kennedy half dollar. To celebrate the occasion, the U.S. Mint introduced the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Kennedy Half Dollar Uncirculated Coin Set, the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Kennedy 2014 Half-Dollar Gold Proof Coin and the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Kennedy 2014 Half-Dollar Silver Coin Collection. ☺



## NAZI GERMAN SILVER COINS

These two historic Nazi German silver coins were used by everyone in Nazi Germany, from soldiers to shopkeepers. They struck from 1936 until production was halted by WWII in 1939. One side depicts an Eagle holding a Swastika; the other pictures Paul Von Hindenburg, who turned Germany over to Hitler. Both coins have an unusual lettered edge. The 5 Reichsmark coin is about the size of a half dollar and is struck in .900 fine silver. The 2 Reichsmark coin is about the size of a quarter and is struck in .600 fine silver. The coins grade Very Fine.



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# Show Dates

## November 2015

**8—CLEAR LAKE, IOWA:** North Iowa Coin & Collectibles Show; Best Western Holiday Lodge, 2023 7th Avenue North (take I-35 Exit 194 and go west on Hwy. 18); free admission 25 Midwest coin, stamp or currency dealer tables to buy, sell or trade with local collectors; contact Dan Lemke Or Dean Jirousik, (507) 663-6184

**8—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:** 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, a diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada, world, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; email: [fubacoin@aol.com](mailto:fubacoin@aol.com); Web: [www.fubacoins.com](http://www.fubacoins.com)

**8—MELBOURNE, FLORIDA:** South Brevard Coin and Stamp Show; Eau Gallie Civic Center, 1551 Highland Ave.; 10 am-4 pm; free admission, free parking, free hourly door prizes; contact Alysha Wilson, Email: [alysawilson@att.net](mailto:alysawilson@att.net)

**8—UTICA, NEW YORK:** Annual Empire State Numismatic Association Coin Show; Deerfield Volunteer Fire House, 5476 Trenton Rd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm; buy-sell-trade, exhibits, numismatic, philatelic, jewelry, collectibles

**13—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND:** Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; 9 am-4:30 pm; 40 dealer tables available; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy Jr, (443) 623-7025; Email: [cecoins@comcast.net](mailto:cecoins@comcast.net)

**14—KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:** Knoxville Coin Show; Rothchild Catering & Conference Center, 8807 Kingston Pike; 9 am-4 pm; 25 tables; contact Robert Bruner, (865) 660-8692

**14—WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND:** Carroll County Coin Club Annual Show; The Best Western Conference Center, Rt. 140 at Wmc Drive; open to the public 9:30 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; dealers from the 4 state region. buying, selling coins, currency, tokens, medals and supplies; contact Lester White, (410) 848-3440; Email: [les.white.1@juno.com](mailto:les.white.1@juno.com); Web: [www.carrollcountycoinclub.org](http://www.carrollcountycoinclub.org)

**14—YUMA, ARIZONA:** Yuma Coin Club Show; Coyote Ranch Clubhouse, Coyote Ranch, 9351 E. 28th Street (GPS unreliable in this area); Sat. 9 am-3 pm; free admission, all are welcome; 14 dealer tables are available, 19th/20th-century coins, proof and mint sets, coin supplies, hourly drawings for free prizes; contact Lefty, (765) 243-2115, or Ken Felty: Email: [Yumacoinclub@hotmail.com](mailto:Yumacoinclub@hotmail.com); Web: [www.yumacoinclub.com](http://www.yumacoinclub.com)

**14—WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND:** Carroll County Coin Club Annual Show; Best Western Conference Center, Rte. 140 at WMC Drive; Sat. 9:30 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; dealers from the 4-State Region, buying and selling coins, currency, tokens, medals and supplies. open to the public; contact Lester White, (410) 848-3440; Email: [les.white.1@juno.com](mailto:les.white.1@juno.com); Web: [www.carrollcountycoinclub.org](http://www.carrollcountycoinclub.org)

**14-15—VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON:** NwPlaza Antique Coin Bonanza; NwPlaza, 1413 C St.; up to three independent coin buyers available to look over your offerings and pay fair market prices on coins you want to sell, 2,500+ historic and modern U.S. and foreign coins to buy, bring the kids

**15—ITASCA, ILLINOIS:** 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: [noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com](mailto:noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com)

**15—MARIETTA, GEORGIA:** Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and World, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: [coins@atlcoin.com](mailto:coins@atlcoin.com); Web: [www.atlcoin.com](http://www.atlcoin.com)

**15—PEKIN, ILLINOIS:** Tazewell Numismatic Society 22nd Holiday Show; Pekin Moose Lodge, 2605 Broadway Rd.; 9 am-3 pm; free admission; 45 tables; contact Steve Rassi, (309) 263-0739; Email: [rassirc@omnilec.com](mailto:rassirc@omnilec.com); Web: <https://facebook.com/#!/groups/883068391733851/>

**20-21—THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA:** 2nd Annual Rose City Coin & Currency Show; Michael Ray Owen Fine Arts Building, Professional Learning Center, 200 N. Pinetree Blvd.; Fri. 10 am-5 pm, Sat. 10 am-5 pm; 30+ tables, coins, currency, collectibles, raffle and door prizes; contact Bourse Chairman Bill Vaughan, (229) 228-6304; Email: [thomasvillevaughan@gmail.com](mailto:thomasvillevaughan@gmail.com); Web: [www.rosacitycoinclub.wordpress.com](http://www.rosacitycoinclub.wordpress.com)

**20-22—CHANDLER, ARIZONA:** Annual Statewide Coin and Currency Show; American Legion Post #35, 2240 W. Chandler Blvd.; free admission and parking; world coins, silver, gold, platinum, pre-1936 silver dollars, proof sets, mint sets, Buffalo nickels, 1942-1945 silver Jefferson nickels, large cents, Indian cents, Lincoln cents (before 1959), 2 cent, 3 cent, or 20 cent pieces paper money; U.S. (before 1958) and all printing mistakes wanted; contact John Action, (480) 229-4986; Email: [showinfo1@actioncoinandcurrencyevents.com](mailto:showinfo1@actioncoinandcurrencyevents.com); Web: [www.actioncoinandcurrencyevents.com/ann1.php](http://www.actioncoinandcurrencyevents.com/ann1.php)

**20-22—GRAPEVINE, TEXAS:** Texas Coin Show; Grapevine Convention Center, 1209 S. Main Street; Fri. 2-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-3; admission \$3; free parking, police security, gold prizes; contact Ginger or David Pike, (214) 794-5499; email: [Texascoinshows@aol.com](mailto:Texascoinshows@aol.com)

**21-22—FREDERICK, MARYLAND:** The Frederick Coin And Currency Show; The Elk Lodge # 684, 289 Willow Dale Drive; 60 coin and currency dealers buying and selling US and world coins and currency; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy, (443) 623-7025; Email: [cecoins@comcast.net](mailto:cecoins@comcast.net)

**27-28—GLENPOOL, OKLAHOMA:** 4th Annual Black Friday Coin Show; Glenpool Conference Center, 12205 S. Yukon Avenue; Fri. 12 pm-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; approximately 50 tables; contact Robert Ranford, (918) 521-1679; Email: [robertranford@yahoo.com](mailto:robertranford@yahoo.com); Web: [www.blackfridaycoinshow.com](http://www.blackfridaycoinshow.com)

**27-28—HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND:** Fri. 10-4, Sat. 10-4; Best Western-Grand Venice Hotel, 431 Dual Highway; 56 dealer tables available; contact Mike @ BattlefieldCoinShows.com, (301) 788-6232; Web: [www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com](http://www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com)

**29—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND:** Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy Jr, (443) 623-7025; Email: [cecoins@comcast.net](mailto:cecoins@comcast.net)

## December 2015

**3-5—HOUSTON, TEXAS:** 59th Annual Houston Money Show; George R. Brown Convention Center, Hall E, 1001 Avenida de las Americas; Thu. 1-6, Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-5; adults \$3, under 17 and military in uniform free; 450 dealers with 250 tables, selling and buying coins, currency, medals, tokens, jewelry, and other collectibles, grading services, competitive exhibits and displays, major coin auction; contact Claude Mathes, PO Box 8038, Huntsville, TX 77340, (936) 581-4180; Email: [shsu021@hotmail.com](mailto:shsu021@hotmail.com); Web: [Houstoncoinshow.org](http://Houstoncoinshow.org)

**5—WAYNESBORO, PENNSYLVANIA:** Waynesboro Coin Club Fall Show; Ath&I Fire Hall, 29 South Potomac St.; Sat. 9:30 am-5 pm; free admission and parking, open to the public; 18 tables buying and selling coins, currency, supplies; contact Lester White, (410) 848-3440; Email: [les.white.1@juno.com](mailto:les.white.1@juno.com)

**5-6—FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA:** Cape Fear Coin Club Show; Holiday Inn, 1944 Cedar Creek Rd.; free admission and parking, open to the public; Sat. 10 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; 50 tables; contact Mickey Smith, (910) 497-5445

**6—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO:** Coin, Currency & Stamp Show; Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; 36-40 tables; contact John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

**6—MAITLAND, FLORIDA:** Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; 20-30 tables, hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; Email: [orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com](mailto:orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com); Web: [www.maitlandcoinshow.com](http://www.maitlandcoinshow.com)

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## NEW COLLECTIBLE Pope Francis' Visit Commemorated

[WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA] From 1976 through 1984, Mel Wacks designed and counterstamped more than 10,000 coins for over 20 occasions. A catalog of these counterstamped coins was published in the TAMS Journal (March-April 2011) and appears on their website. They are sometimes offered for sale on eBay.

Now, for the first time in over 30 years, Wacks is producing new counterstamped coins. These will commemorate Pope Francis' historic first trip to the United States from Sept. 22-27, when he will visit Washington, D.C., New York and Philadelphia.

No more than 500 brilliant uncirculated 2015 Kennedy half dollars (both "P" and "D" mints) will be counterstamped with the coat of arms of Pope Francis with his personal motto below: *Miserando atque eligendo* (Latin for "By giving mercy and by choosing").

Pope Francis' coat of arms displays three emblems. In reference to Francis being a Jesuit, the uppermost emblem—a radiating



sun, within which is the IHS christogram (a monogram of the Holy Name of Jesus—is that of the Society of Jesus. Below the Jesuit emblem is an eight-pointed star, which is a long-standing symbol of the Virgin Mary, and a spikenard (or nard flower) representing Saint Joseph. External ornaments include the Papal miter above and the crossed keys of Saint Peter with cords.

The circumferential inscription reads: 'POPE FRANCIS VISITS USA/SEPT. 22-27, 2015, and Mel Wacks'

initials "MRW" are below the shield.

Examples of these limited-edition Pope Francis counterstamped brilliant uncirculated 2015 Kennedy half dollars are available for \$39.50 postpaid from Mel Wacks, 5189 Jeffdale Ave., Woodland Hills, CA 91364, or call 818-225-1348. Mention that you read about it in *COINage* and take a 25 percent discount. A portion of the profits will be given to an appropriate Catholic charity.

## ONE-STOP SHOP: New Website Locates Collectibles for You

[NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA] Collectors.com is a new, one-stop website that instantly provides information on the availability of more than 9 million collectibles currently offered for sale. Collectors.com was created because of the frustration collectors often face at having to individually visit and search through dozens of websites, one at a time, to find collectibles.

Don Willis, president of the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) division of Collectors Universe, explained the website's origins: "Everyone collects something. As an avid collector, I used to spend hours every week searching websites and marketplaces for items I was collecting. I tried using traditional search tools but they returned volumes of disorganized results that were not helpful in finding what I was searching for. My searches were time consuming and typically ended in frustration. The need for a collectibles aggregator was obvious."

"Simply stated, the goal of Collectors.com is to list every collectible available anywhere in the world," emphasized Willis.

An informative video that explains the simple-to-use Collectors.com system can be viewed on the home page, [www.Collectors.com](http://www.Collectors.com).



## GUIDE BOOK RELEASED New Bowers Book on Barber Silver Coinage

[ATLANTA, GEORGIA] Whitman Publishing announced the release of *A Guide Book of Barber Silver Coins*, by Q. David Bowers. The 384-page book (number 20 in the popular Bowers Series) is available from booksellers and hobby shops nationwide, and online (including at [www.Whitman.com](http://www.Whitman.com)), for \$29.95. It can also be borrowed for free as a benefit of membership in the American Numismatic Association, through the Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library.

In the *Guide Book of Barber Silver Coins*, they are given the famous Q. David Bowers treatment: insightful study by date and mint mark for every issue of the three denominations (277 major varieties), rich historical background, and detailed data analysis. The text is illustrated by more than 800 images. Bowers—the "Dean of American Numismatics" and the most prolific numismatic author of all time—tells collectors how to evaluate quality, deter-

mine value, understand the market, and make good buys, and takes the reader on a journey through what he calls "the most interesting and evolutionary period in American history."

Bowers provides a wealth of information including mintages, certified populations, date-by-date estimates of the total number of pieces existing for both circulated and Proof issues, illustrated grading standards, values in up to 12 grades, and keys to collecting based on availability and sharpness of strike. Historical background details the landscape of American life from the Gilded Age through the Progressive Era, the time of the coins' design and production.





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In looking at advertisements in COINage Magazine, the reader should be aware that there is no precise or exacting science for grading coins. Opinions of two viewers of the identical coin can, and do, differ, even when they are those of experts, because perceptions as to the state of preservation are not always identical.

For grades that are circulated, there tend to be several well-defined and uniform criteria that are utilized, but the grades themselves may be different, because they represent an impression or indication as to the amount of wear on a coin.

Uncirculated coins have no visible signs of wear, though they may have blemishes, bag marks, rim nicks, tarnish, or may even be weakly struck (which often resembles wear). In uncirculated condition, there are many different grading opinions, some of which are described adjacently with numbers. Not all numbers have the identical meaning. This depends on the grading standard utilized.

The value of the item to the buyer should be determined by the price, not the grade. Your examination of and satisfaction with the coin should be the criterion, not the grade represented by the seller, or a determination made by another.

Your best protection is your own knowledge and the trust that has developed between you and the dealer over a series of mutually satisfactory transactions.

All advertisers in COINage Magazine agree to a seven-day unconditional money-back guarantee for all items with the exception of bullion and bullion-like coinage, whose dominant price element consists of the value of its precious metal.

If you are displeased with the purchase from an advertiser in COINage Magazine and do not receive proper satisfaction, please contact our advertising service department immediately.

Standards for grading by advertisers must specify which guideline or system is utilized. The notification may be within the context of the advertisement (if it varies from item to item), or by means of the following symbols:

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Any other grading standard or system utilized must be specified. A combination of any of the above standards may also be used if specified. If there is no symbol, or other explanation, the reader must assume that the advertiser's grading standards are based upon his own personal experience.

Uncirculated coins in mint state (MS) may be described with numbers or adjectives. Unless the advertisement indicates otherwise, the following standards are used:

MS-67: "Superb Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Superb Gem Uncirculated";

MS-65: "Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Gem Uncirculated";

MS-63: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Choice Uncirculated";

MS-60: "Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Uncirculated."

COINage Magazine reserves the right, to which the advertisers consent, to monitor all merchandise offered in its pages and to make occasional test orders under assumed names to verify that coins are as advertised. Advertisers must agree to adhere to the minimum standards set above and understand and consent that violations may lead to suspension of advertising privileges.

Inadvertent typographical errors occur. Advertisements appearing in COINage Magazine should be considered "requests to inquire" rather than unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change at any time without notice.

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\*TX residents add 8.25% tax; Canadian/Foreign orders, please add \$5.00.

# Special Product Release Announcement

## Royal Canadian Mint - Birds of Prey Series 2015 \$5 Silver Great Horned Owl



Images are not to scale.

Universal Coin & Bullion is proud to announce the release of the fourth and final coin in the popular 99.99% pure silver Royal Canadian Mint Birds of Prey Series!

- ▶ Reverse features Great Horned Owl design by Canadian artist Emily Damstra
- ▶ Obverse features the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Susanna Blunt
- ▶ The Fourth & Final coin in the Birds of Prey Series
- ▶ Low maximum mintage of only 1,000,000 coins
- ▶ The owl is popular with Harry Potter & Chi Omega Sorority enthusiasts

*"I am excited to introduce the last coin in the popular Birds of Prey series – the \$5 Great Horned Owl! This highly-detailed owl is a symbol of power, agility and wisdom. Order now at our introductory price and ask about quantity pricing!"*



America's Gold Expert® - Mike Fuljenz  
President - Universal Coin

Follow Mike Fuljenz  

✓ IRA Approved    ✓ 99.99% Pure Silver    ✓ Brilliant Uncirculated    ✓ 1-Ounce Silver Bullion

Royal Canadian Mint - Birds of Prey Series  
2015 \$5 Silver Great Horned Owl

**\$3.25** ea.  
over spot price\*

**1.800.822.4653**

Vault Verification: UCOAGGK1115 Offer Expires: 11/27/15

Plus Priority Shipping & Insurance • Limit 5 per household • Availability not guaranteed • Price subject to change • No dealers please • Check / money order



\*Spot Price - the daily quoted market price of precious metals in bullion form. Spot price determined solely by Universal Coin & Bullion® at time of transaction.

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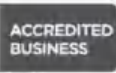
**Complete the series while supplies last!**

Call for pricing & availability on the first 3 coins of the Birds of Prey Series:

- 1st - \$5 Silver Peregrine Falcon
- 2nd - \$5 Silver Bald Eagle
- 3rd - \$5 Silver Red-Tailed Hawk



Official Rare Coin & Bullion Dealer of the Southland Conference



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# NEW FROM THE VAULT

## Cool Coins from Coast to Coast!

Log on to [www.coastcoin.com](http://www.coastcoin.com) to see full descriptions and photos of these coins plus our complete inventory!

### Colonial Coinage

- (Undated). Washington. PCGS, VF-30.  
Success Medal. Large Size, Plain Edge.  
Silvered. . . . . \$1795.00  
1724. Wood's 11bernia. PCGS.  
MS-64+. BN. . . . . \$1150.00  
1787. Fugio Cent. PCGS. MS-62. BN.  
New Haven Restrike. . . . . \$1250.00

### Half Cents

- 1809/6. PCGS. AU-50. . . . . \$649.00



1833. PCGS. MS-65. RB. CAC. An impressive Gem with a pleasing blend of mint red and light brown with a powder-blue tint. Housed in a green label holder. . . . . \$4075.00

### Large Cents

1800. PCGS. VF-30. 1800/79. . . . . \$1650.00  
1816. PCGS. MS-64. BN. CAC. N-2.  
Lustrous gold-brown surfaces. \$2495.00  
1823/2. PCGS. F-12. . . . . \$625.00  
1843. PCGS. MS-65. BN. CAC. N-4 (N-13).  
Petite Head, Large Letters. . . . . \$5650.00  
1855. PCGS. MS-64. CAC. Knob on Ear.  
Well struck. . . . . \$1550.00

### Indian Head Cents

1874. PCGS. MS-64. RB. . . . . \$549.00  
1877. PCGS. AU-58. CAC. . . . . \$4595.00



1877. PCGS. MS-65. RB. A Gem example of the key date to this popular series. Very well struck which lustrous surfaces that display substantial mint red and show no significant abrasions. This is a special "Indian" that will be the cornerstone to a great collection! . . . \$17250.00  
1895. PCGS. MS-65. RD. CAC. \$1125.00  
1905. PCGS. MS-65. RD. . . . . \$599.00

1907. PCGS. PR-65. RB. CAC. . . . \$1169.00

### Lincoln Cents

- 1911-S. PCGS. MS-64. RB. . . . . \$595.00  
1915-S. PCGS. MS-65. BN. CAC. \$2375.00  
1917. PCGS. MS-66. RD. CAC. \$1725.00  
1925. PCGS. MS-67. RD. CAC. \$1875.00  
1936. PCGS. PR-66. RD. CAC. Brilliant.  
Just 5,569 minted. . . . . \$6750.00  
1941. PCGS. PR-66. RD. CAC. . . . \$949.00  
1953. PCGS. MS-66+. RD. CAC. \$1295.00  
1955 Doubled Die Obverse. PCGS.  
MS-64. BN. CAC. . . . . \$4395.00  
1955 Doubled Die Obverse. PCGS.  
XF-45. Very nice for the grade. \$1795.00  
1972/72. PCGS. MS-65. RD. Doubled  
Die Obverse. A popular error. . . \$750.00

### Two-Cent Pieces

1869. NGC. MS-64+. BN. . . . . \$499.00  
1871. PCGS. PR-63. RB. . . . . \$635.00

### Silver Three-Cent Pieces

1851. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . . . \$2850.00  
1858. PCGS. MS-64. CAC. . . . . \$1725.00

### Nickel Three-Cent Pieces

1869. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . . \$1850.00  
1873. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. Closed 3.  
. . . . . \$2975.00

### Shield Nickels



1877. PCGS. PR-66+. CAM. CAC. An extra special example of this rare proof-only date with deeper mirrors than usually seen, heavier frost than typical, and a needle-sharp strike. . . \$9750.00

### Liberty Nickel

1897. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . . . \$3995.00

### Buffalo Nickels

- 1913-S T-1. PCGS. MS-65. CAC. \$895.00  
1914-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . \$2295.00  
1937-D 3 legs. PCGS. F-15. CAC. \$599.00

### Seated Liberty Half Dimes

- 1853-O. NGC. VF-30. No Arrows. \$1575.00  
1861. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . . \$2349.00  
1869. PCGS. PR-65. DCAM. CAC. \$3195.00

### Mercury Dimes

- 1916-D. PCGS. G-6. CAC. . . . . \$1250.00  
1921-D. PCGS. XF-40. . . . . \$699.00  
1924-D. PCGS. MS-66. FB. CAC. \$2395.00  
1928. PCGS. MS-66. FB. . . . . \$599.00  
1939. PCGS. MS-67+. FB. CAC. \$2350.00  
1942/1. PCGS. AU-53. . . . . \$999.00  
1942/1. PCGS. XF-45. . . . . \$725.00

### Bust Quarter

1819. PCGS. VF-35. CAC. Large 9. \$1995.00

### Seated Liberty Quarter

1880. PCGS. PR-64. CAC. . . . . \$1495.00

### Standing Liberty Quarters

1916. PCGS. G-06. CAC. . . . . \$4495.00  
1927. NGC. MS-65. FH. . . . . \$895.00

### Washington Quarters

1939. NGC. PF-67. . . . . \$575.00  
1940-D. PCGS. MS-67. . . . . \$1125.00

### Bust Half Dollars

1807. PCGS. VF-20. Draped Bust. \$799.00  
1814. PCGS. XF-40. . . . . \$650.00  
1822/1. PCGS. XF-40. . . . . \$649.00  
1826. PCGS. AU-58. . . . . \$1150.00

### Seated Liberty Half Dollars



- 1875-CC. PCGS. MS-64. CAC. WB-101.  
Very well struck with no significant marks and frosty mint luster. Just over a million minted but the survival rate in high grade is very low. . . . \$6250.00

### Barber Half Dollars

- 1892-S. NGC. MS-61. . . . . \$1399.00  
1900. PCGS. PR-65. CAM. CAC. \$3725.00  
1907-O. PCGS. MS-63. . . . . \$1250.00

### Walking Liberty Half Dollars

1916. PCGS. MS-64. CAC. . . . . \$1250.00  
1917-S Obv. NGC. AU-58. . . . \$1150.00  
1936-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . \$795.00  
1937-S. NGC. MS-65. . . . . \$599.00  
1938-D. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . \$1695.00  
1939-D. PCGS. MS-67. CAC. . . . \$2495.00  
1942-S. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . \$1150.00

### Bust Dollar



1796. NGC. XF-45. Large Date, Small Letters. BB-65, B-5. This variety is easily identified by a die break connecting the I and C of AMERICA on the reverse. This example shows the die at its latest stage with the break now triangular and reaching to the rim. . . . \$9995.00

### Seated Liberty Dollar

1863. PCGS. VF-25. . . . . \$2750.00

### Trade Dollar

1880. PCGS. VF-20. CAC. . . . . \$1329.00

### Morgan Dollars

- 1880-S. PCGS. MS-66. PL. . . . . \$675.00  
1881-O. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC. . . . \$4350.00

1882. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC. . . . \$1095.00  
1883. PCGS. MS-67. . . . . \$2750.00  
1883-O. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . \$875.00  
1885-CC. NGC. MS-63. . . . . \$895.00  
1885-O. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . \$799.00  
1885-S. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$699.00  
1887/6. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$850.00  
1887/6. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC. VAM-2.

### Frosty silver-white luster. . . . \$4695.00

- 1888-S. NGC. MS-64. . . . . \$975.00  
1891. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$699.00  
1892. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$1395.00  
1892-CC. NGC. MS-63. . . . . \$2395.00  
1892-CC. PCGS. MS-64+. CAC. \$5625.00



1893. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC. Extremely sharp definition to all the design elements w/vibrant blast white luster and nice cameo producing frost.  
Minimal marks. . . . . \$17950.00

1894. NGC. G-4. . . . . \$850.00  
1899-S. PCGS. MS-64+. CAC. . . \$1199.00  
1900. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . . \$725.00  
1902. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . . \$1250.00  
1904-S. PCGS. MS-64+. CAC. . . \$7495.00

### Peace Dollars

- 1927-D. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$1195.00  
1934-S. PCGS. MS-63. . . . . \$5595.00  
1934-S. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$6950.00

### Early Silver Commemoratives

1922. PCGS. MS-66. Grant. . . . \$795.00  
1936-S. PCGS. MS-67+. Texas. CAC.  
A beautiful Superb Gem. . . . \$1250.00

### Early Gold Commemoratives

1903. PCGS. MS-65. La. Purchase -  
Jefferson \$1. CAC. . . . . \$1659.00  
1915-S. PCGS. MS-65. Panama-Pacific  
\$1. CAC. Vibrant luster. . . . \$1575.00  
1917. PCGS. MS-64. McKinley \$1. \$965.00  
1922. PCGS. MS-64. Grant \$1. CAC.  
No Star. Well struck. . . . . \$2150.00  
1926. PCGS. MS-63. Sesqui-centennial  
\$2 1/2. CAC. Vibrant luster. . . \$725.00

### United States Gold Coins



- 1854-D. PCGS. AU-58. Well struck with a rich gold patina and just a trace of 'rub'. A very desirable example of this scarce Dahlonega issue. . . . \$8599.00  
1869 \$1. PCGS. MS-62. CAC. . . \$1699.00  
1883 \$1. PCGS. MS-67+. CAC. \$5950.00  
1886 \$1. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . \$1895.00  
1877-S \$2.5. NGC. MS-61. . . . \$695.00  
1854 \$3. PCGS. MS-64. CAC. . . . \$7995.00  
1891-CC \$5. PCGS. MS-63. CAC. \$4850.00  
1855 \$10. PCGS. XF-45. CAC. . . \$1165.00  
1907 \$20. PCGS. AU-55. St. Gaudens.  
High Relief, Roman Numerals, Flat Edge. . . . . \$15950.00  
1909/8 \$20. NGC. MS-61. . . . \$2595.00  
1910 \$20. PCGS. MS-64+. CAC. \$3595.00

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